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PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive property in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the South of Scotland. The property comprises many square miles of ground, and is secured from the several landowners on leases of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, with the exception of one small sett, which is held at 1-12th.

It has been worked for nearly two years under tack-notes by a few gentlemen privately, who, after proving the existence of large mineral veins in all directions through the different setts, recently purchased the Creetown, Lachantyre, and Dalish Mines, with the machinery, buildings, &c., belonging thereto, with the intention of forming the whole into one company, and inviting the co-operation of those of their friends who are interested in mining, which is now done with the greatest confidence, the value of the property being beyond doubt.

The capital expended in the purchase of the mines and machinery, and working cost up to this date, has been provided for by the issue of 1200 paid-up shares to the present proprietors, who will also subscribe for a portion of the 1200 additional shares proposed to be issued for the further development of the property.

The report of Mr. John Taylor, jun., of Queen-street-place, London, dated 4th May, 1869, is annexed. It will be observed that his inspection of the property took place prior to the purchase of the Creetown, Lachantyre, and Dalish Mines.

The report of Capt. Remfrey, one of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' agents, is also appended, and particular attention is directed to his remarks regarding the extent of the property, the machinery erected, the work already done, with the discoveries made, and character and value of the ore.

The Portpatrick Railway passes through the centre of the property, and the ports of Creetown and Dalish are within easy distance.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the company is annexed. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be obtained at the office of the company, and application for shares may be made on the form enclosed with the prospectus, and accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

REPORTS.

Sandycroft, Creetown, May 4.—I beg to hand you my report upon your mining property in Scotland, which I visited last week. The sett, which is a very extensive one, being nearly 5 miles in length and 3½ in width, is situated close to the town of Creetown, in Kirkcudbrightshire, bounded to the west by the Old Cairnmore Mines, and to the south-east by the Creetown Mine. A number of fine masterly lodes are to be seen at the surface at different points, and several of these can be traced for hundreds of fathoms in length through the sett. The lodes are of two different kinds, some running to the north of west and south of east, but at different angles; and others running to the east of north and west of south. Nearly all the lodes at present discovered are marked and numbered upon the Ordnance Map shown to me by Capt. Hawke; those running north of west and south of east being coloured blue, and the cauter lodes red. About £600 has been expended in trials of a superficial nature at various points on the property. These trials, as far as they have been carried, are very satisfactory, and give the most encouraging promise of future successes. Referring to the lodes marked blue on the map, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 can be traced for a long distance on the summit of Culcrone Hill, running parallel to one another at a distance of 5 to 10 fms. apart. At the foot of the hill in Culcrone Hill they are very plainly to be seen, and here an opening has been made and a level driven about 6 fms. south-east upon the middle or No. 2 vein. In the forepart of this level the lode is from 4½ to 5 ft. wide, with the walls very clearly defined, underlying about 2 ft. in a fathom to the north-east; and although still so near the surface (the ground rising very gradually above) has already changed in character, and has a very kindly appearance, being composed of quartz with spots of lead ore, and in one portion traces of yellow copper ore. The No. 1 lode is, however, the most promising of these lodes (1, 2, and 3) as seen at the surface, being some 10 ft. wide; but for several reasons it will be advisable to drive upon the No. 2 lode (say for a distance of 15 or 20 fms.), and then put out cross-cuts to the No. 1 and No. 3 lodes. Within a few fathoms of these lodes to the westward, close together in the burn, may be seen the outcrop of the No. 4 lode about 6 feet wide, the No. 5 lode 4 ft. wide, and the No. 6 lode 19 ft. wide. Upon these no trial has been made, as they will be intersected at a considerable distance by the cross-cut driven on the course of the No. 2 cauter lode, to be mentioned hereafter. A short distance from the burn, near this spot, is the outcrop of the No. 7, or spring-water lode, some 50 ft. wide, open and kindly-looking, and from which are bubbling numbers of small springs of water strongly impregnated with oxide of iron. Still further westward a few fathoms we come to the No. 8 lode. Upon this a level has been driven south-east from the burn 5 fms.; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, very promising looking, and in the forepart of the level already produced small stones of lead ore. An improvement may be expected very soon at this point. This No. 8 at its outcrop in the burn—where first discovered—is composed of quartz, interspersed throughout with small spots of copper. Close to the mouth of the level it is thrown some 3 fms. to the south-east by a cross-course running at right angles to it. From 70 to 80 fms. to the west of the level, upon No. 8 lode, a cross-cut is in course of driving in a northerly direction towards the No. 2 cauter lode; when this is reached it is proposed to carry forward the cross-cut upon the course of this north-east and south-west lode, and then intersect the No. 1 lode above mentioned, and any others that may not have been discovered at the surface. A considerable distance to the south-west of this cross-cut down the burn openings have been made upon the No. 2 cauter lode, with the object of commencing another level; this should be a very fine trial level, intersecting as it would all the parallel lodes to the north-east of this point at 26 fms. under the cross-cut mentioned above, and unwinding them to a depth of no less than 105 fms. below the summit of Culcrone Hill, upon which the outcrop of many of the lodes may be seen. The No. 10, or Creetown main lode has not as yet been seen in your sett, but at only a short distance from the boundary to the south-east. It has been opened upon lately in three or four places, with great success, by the Creetown Mining Company. At the point nearest your boundary at which it has been touched a level has been driven little more than 4 fms. into the hill side, and in the forepart is to be seen a fine lode, 6 ft. wide, of a very promising nature, with a course of lead ore going down in the bottom of the level worth from 1½ to 1½ ton to a fathom. The Creetown Mine has been worked for some 10 or 12 years, and some thousands of pounds worth of lead and copper ores raised. Lodes No. 11 and No. 12, as laid down upon the plan, represent the supposed directions through the sett of the Black Craig and Dalish lodes. Nothing has been done as yet actually to prove that these lodes do traverse your property, but there is every reason to believe that such is the case, and pits have been sunk near the plantations to the south-east of Cairnmore House upon their supposed course, and in each pit although the lodes were not seen yet the indications lead me to think that they are at no great distance. The depth of soil is considerable, and for other reasons these trials have been abandoned for the present. The Black Craig lode is a very large one, being some 40 ft. wide, and large quantities of ore have been raised at this mine during the many years it has been worked; and a fine discovery has only now lately been made in the bottom of the old mine, thus proving the important fact that the lodes in the district are productive at a considerable depth from the surface. At the Cairnmore Mine, also, the returns of ore were some 60 tons per month, and a fine course of ore was worked in the 110 ft. level; the lode is about 12 ft. wide. The No. 13 lode is to be seen in a cutting upon the railway, close to Culcrone Hill. It is a wide, open-looking vein, but at this point much disordered. A small lode, No. 14, parallel to this, was discovered under the bridge in the Burn. We now come to No. 15 lode, the only one upon which a shaft has been sunk in this large sett. The depth at present attained is only 16 ft. from the surface, and the lode here is 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, and carrying a rib of rich lead ore, nearly solid, from 2½ to 4 in. wide, and some 2 ft. of the lode besides, full of strong spots of ore, worth in one end of the shaft fully 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The shaft is sunk within 25 fms. of the boundary, and close to the burn, so that it would not be advisable to continue it down as permanent work; but for a trial, with the great promise of improvement that it now presents, it is very important that an effort should be made to sink the shaft, at all events, a few fathoms deeper. This lode, as seen in the burn, a few fathoms to the south-east of the shaft, is 13 or 14 ft. wide, but it is here much disordered, and is not, in my opinion, so promising in appearance as several of the other lodes as seen at the surface. The lode has been proved at two points to the south-east side of the burn, and therefore out of your sett. An effort has also been made to find the lode some hundreds of fathoms to the north-west of the shaft, but the great depth of soil and the influx of surface water rendered this a matter of considerable difficulty during the winter, and the trial was, therefore, abandoned; should, however, the No. 15 lode open out well in the shaft it would certainly be advisable to continue this. The Nos. 16 and 17 lodes have been opened up to a small extent in the adjoining sett to the south-east of your property; so far as they are at present seen both lodes are much disordered, but are fine strong veins, and spotted throughout with mundle, copper, and lead ore. No. 18 lode is also large and promising looking, as seen in the burn; it is from 20 to 30 ft. wide, composed mainly of quartz, interspersed with mundle and small spots of copper. To the south-west of this lode about 60 fms. a level has been driven nearly 20 fms. in a north-easterly direction from the burn, to intersect the No. 18 and parallel lodes. This level will prove all this portion of the sett in a most thorough manner; and, from the number of lodes and strings to be seen in the burn, there is every reason to hope it may lead to valuable discoveries. A very large lode indeed is to be seen in the side of the burn, about 24 miles from Creetown. A winze has been sunk about 4 fms. upon it, and, although this winze was full of water, I could see from the appearance of the

exploration. Of the lodes marked red on the map, the only one that I saw that appears to be promising is the No. 6; it is 10 to 12 ft. wide, as seen in the side of the hill in the granite, and interspersed throughout with spots of yellow copper ore. Having, I believe, mentioned all the points of note on the property, I will conclude by saying that I consider it to present great promise of success, and with vigorous working at certain points I shall be very much surprised if in the course of a very few months discoveries of value are not made. I would remark that the points I think most important are the driving on the No. 2 lode; this will be an excellent trial of the lodes Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The cross-cut towards the No. 2 cauter lode, to intersect so many of the lodes at right angles; also the cross-cut from the burn below the high road, towards the No. 18 and parallel lodes; and last, but not least, the shaft on the No. 15 lode. I should recommend you by all means to endeavour to get this shaft down, at all events, a few fathoms, to prove the lode, as it appeared to me that the rib of lead ore was becoming stronger as it went down, and was of more value quite in the bottom of the shaft than at the top. These trials it would be well to carry on during the next few months with some vigour, as such operations near the surface can be much more advantageously worked during the summer months than in winter.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jun.

Derwent Mines, Riding Mill, Northumberland, June 30, 1870.—Acting upon Mr. John Taylor's instructions, I carefully examined your extensive mineral property, situated near Creetown, Kirkcudbright. The veins are large and numerous, traversing the trap formation and portions of argillaceous schist, which is more or less associated with the veins.—Champion Mine: The deep adit level cross-cut, driving north towards No. 18 vein, was taken up at the Chain burn, and driven upon a cross vein about 32 fathoms, which had influenced the main vein—so much so, that a part of the vein can be traced on the east side of the level for 2 or 3 fathoms back from the present end, which consists of quartz, spar, spots of mundle, blende, and lead ore, of no marked value; a few fathoms will very probably intersect the principal part of the vein. There are eighteen known veins to the north of this level within 2½ miles. The out-crop of this vein where seen crossing the burn is very wide, composed principally of quartz, spar, mundle, &c. The level continued would drain the above veins and high backs. No. 17 vein is also large, containing strong branches of quartz and spar. The most encouraging part is that about 3 feet wide, containing small specimens of nickel, having on the south wall greenstone, and clay-slate partially decomposed on the north.—No. 15: The bearing of this vein is about the same direction as Nos. 18 and 17, being 33° south of east and north of west. The engine-shaft sunk 10 fathoms upon the vein, capable of receiving large pit-wood. At present the water is drawn off by means of a small water-wheel; should it be found necessary, a larger wheel, 50 or 60 feet diameter, could be put up—say 200 to 300 fathoms down the burn. The present machinery will likely enable you to go down 10 or more fathoms deeper. The 10 ft. level has been driven north upon the course of the vein about 9 fathoms, which produced excellent lead ore, and the present end is promising, yielding nice pieces of ore, with small strings or branches containing spar and spots of lead ore. About midway between this and the shaft, I observed a good profitable vein in the roof of level, and I was told the vein was very productive in the soil. The 10 ft. level has been driven some 4 or 5 fms. south of shaft. The vein here does not present such favourable indications, although it is strong. Ground is being cut for pit and cistern to take up the top water, and hopes are entertained of sinking the shaft without the assistance of pumps. A few fathoms south of shaft, an open cutting 24 fms. in length has been made, and a cross level driven some 9 feet to the vein. Here a winze is sunk, now full of water, 11 feet. The level I was told is 4 or 5 feet big, composed of quartz, spar, blende, stones of lead, and a little copper ore, samples of which I examined at the surface. About 125 fathoms south this vein is intersected by an east and west vein, having north towards No. 15 vein. The back of this vein has been laid open for a few fathoms; it is wide, and composed of quartz, spar, and occasional spots of mundle. At this mine I took a sample of dressed ore from a small parcel lying on the dressing-floor, which gave by assay 77 per cent. of lead and 2 ozs. 17 dwts. 4 grs. of silver per ton of pig-lead. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 veins have nearly the same bearing, being 36° south of east. No. 1 is a strong vein, showing good spots of lead ore when seen in the burn; between No. 2 and No. 3 veins there is a portion of schist, and I am inclined to say a level driven a short distance east upon this vein composed principally of clay-slate. In all probability the main part is standing to the north. No. 3 shows spots of copper ore at the out-crop on the moor, not far from the burn. The junction of the three veins is said to be east of this point. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have been proved only by making trenches on the backs of these veins, in which I was told copper, lead, and blende were found in small quantities, but not of commercial value. These pits are now full of water and stuff, so that I could not examine them forming their intersections at the point of junction with the clay-slate and granite, at Culcrone Hill to the east; No. 4 is 6 feet wide, No. 5 4 feet, and No. 6 vein 10 feet wide. I noticed the out-crop of veins in Culcrone Hill.—No. 7, or spring water vein—which may also be termed the monster vein—is said to be 50 ft. wide. It can be seen in places north of the burn, on the Cull estate, where the water is gushing out at several points strongly charged with the oxide of iron.—No. 8: The end of the level upon this vein stands 25 fathoms east of burn. Open cutting 10 fathoms, driven 15 fathoms, good samples of lead and copper, mixed with blende; also the carbonate of lead and copper, lying at surface, near to the entrance of the level, which must be regarded as being very promising looking vein. The vein here is strong and masterly, notwithstanding it has been influenced by a cauter vein, and heaved some 3½ fathoms to the west. This working is 30 fathoms east of trial shaft, which is sunk from surface 5 fathoms, now partly filled with water. I was informed that the vein is 5½ feet wide at that depth, and judging from the fine pieces of copper ore (yellow, of high percentage) lying at surface, the vein must be a hopeful one, and sufficient to warrant further explorations in depth. The water has hitherto been drawn in buckets. A 10-foot water-wheel is now being erected, which I fear will be found inadequate to prove the veins to any great depth. About 40 fms. west of shaft, at about the same level at random, a day adit cross-cut has been driven 20 fathoms north towards this vein (No. 8), and there are about 12 fms. to drive to intersect it; this should be done. This cross-cut was intended to cut No. 2 copper vein, and then to drive on its course to intersect all the other lead veins. In doing this high backs would be attained.—The Deep Adit Level Cross-Cut: Here an open cutting has been brought up about 12 fms. long, and the level extended from it about 3 fathoms towards No. 2 vein; by driving upon this vein would cut the same veins as the above cross-cut, but come up fathoms below it, and about the same level as the engine-shaft. If continued as far as 1, 2, and 3 fathoms, and under the summit of Culcrone Hill, about 105 fathoms cover would be got. This is a very important trial, and should be carried forward with vigour. There are convenient places for reservoirs and for dressing-floors at those cross-cuts, or day levels.—Dalish: This mine is situated about 5 miles north-east of the Champion Mines, in the slope of a high mountain, and where considerable cover, or backs, can be got by taking up an adit level upon the line of the vein—still, nothing of this mode of mining could have been entertained by the former company. A winze shaft has been sunk a few fathoms above the base of the mountain, 20 fathoms, and a 10 ft. level driven 6 fathoms north of shaft, and about 3 fathoms south; the bottom, or 20 ft. level is driven north 8 or 9 fathoms, and south about 1½ fathoms. Those places, I was told, produced good pieces of lead ore, and which I saw lying at the surface. The vein which now forms the bed of the burn for some distance is 8 or 9 feet wide, and it has been washed away for a considerable distance of length by the water to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet in one place, leaving both walls of the vein quite perfect to surface. Here the vein does not present very great promise; the vein stuff on the hillocks and about the shaft top has a much better appearance, and judging from this, more especially, a further and more substantial trial should be made. In passing through Blackraig and Cairnmore Mines, I noticed that the vein stuff differs in appearance. I am of opinion that the Blackraig Mine has not been operated upon at Cairnmore, that is, judging partly from the workings, unless a most rapid bend has taken place, or the vein moved from its regular course by a cross vein of some considerable power, which I think is not very likely. Those mines I believe have yielded from time to time large quantities of lead ore, but with what result I cannot state. Creetown engine-shaft is sunk 11 feet long by 6 feet wide, and is down a little below the 40 ft. level. This mine is drawn by a 24-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with 11 in. bucket-lifts, working at a very slow rate of speed, pumping the water at this season of the year to be very little indeed. The 40 ft. level is driven on an east and west vein 7 fathoms to No. 2 vein, and 2 fathoms beyond, driven on the latter vein (No. 2) about 8 fathoms north, in which fine lumps of lead ore were taken, some of which are now lying underground. In one place (roof of level) the vein is very productive for about 6 or 9 feet in length, worth 1 to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the present end the vein is 12 to 3 feet wide, carrying a small leader of lead ore yielding a few cwt., say 5 or 6, in a fathom, and from its regular appearance and other indications an improvement may be expected shortly. This level (40) has been driven south 6 fathoms. In the present end the vein is unproductive, but a short distance back from the end I broke excellent pieces of solid lead ore from the roof. The 30 is driven east of engine-shaft 9 or 10 fathoms, also intersected No. 2 vein, driven north 25 fms., yielding ore, more or less, the whole length. At times lumps of lead ore weighing 60 to 70 lbs., and a slope in roof of this level 2 to 3 fms. long and 2½ fathoms high, produced good saving work. This level (30) is driven 3 fathoms beyond No. 2 vein towards No. 1 vein, and there are about 30 fathoms to drive to intersect it. The 30 has been driven south on No. 3 vein 6 fathoms, yielding spots of lead ore. A winze has been sunk under this level 9 feet, which I was told produced fine lumps of lead ore, and also on the north side of intersection. This being the case, and the vein having a lively appearance in the roof of the 40 ft. level below, the vein should be at once opened out by raising and sinking at the

intersection; and this in all probability would throw open payable or tribute ground. In the 18 ft. level No. 3 vein was reached 30 fathoms east of shaft, and a winze sunk to the 30 ft. level. The distance driven upon the vein No. 2 is 7 fathoms south and 14 fathoms north; 3 fathoms back from north end the vein was very productive for about 3 fathoms long in the roof, which has been taken away. This level (18) has been driven west about 26 fathoms. About 21 fathoms from shaft a north and south vein has been intersected, showing spots of lead ore. This end stands 35 fathoms short of cutting the old Pibble vein, from which the former company raised nearly all their ore. This is an important point, and should at once be carried out.—Flat-Rod Shaft: This shaft is sunk 25 fathoms from surface, or 20 fathoms below adit level. The vein was cut at the adit 15 fathoms east from shaft; vein 6 feet wide, driven on its course 6 to 7 fathoms, producing good stones of ore, and very promising, so I was told. These points are now covered with water; we went through the adit as far as we could get for water. Here the drainage power consists of a very fine wheel, 60 feet diameter, 2 feet 4 in. breast outside, supplied with water from a reservoir just above. This wheel is capable of pumping the water, drawing the stuff, &c.; there is also a large crusher attached. In front there is an excellent site for laying out a good dressing-floor.—New Adit, Creetown Vein: The open cutting is from 12 to 14 fathoms in length, driven upon the vein 10 fathoms, running south of east and north of west. About 3 fathoms from mouth of level a sump containing ore stuff similar to that now on the dressing-floor, and which is very promising-looking. A few feet south of sump a cross vein was intersected, which disarranged the main or Creetown vein. The level was driven from this point (cross vein) on a part of the vein, carrying on the east wall flooken and composed schist. It appears that the principal part of the vein is standing to the west side of level, and it is probable the same remark may apply to the position of this part of the vein in the sump; however, by stripping down a portion of the vein at the adit will throw some light upon it. I like the character of this vein, also the samples of ore, &c., which I saw on the dressing-floor. This level gains considerable cover as it advances. Several pits or trenches have been made upon the back of the vein, all of which I was told produced mundle, &c. Railway Cutting: This, as well as many other points, I found to be most interesting. The vein here is very wide, and runs in an oblique direction with the cutting, and contains large quantities of mundle. I think you would not do wrong to test this mundle; besides the vein contains a great deal of decomposed or soft kind of kilas and sparry branches. The western wall on the Champion side of the cutting is a strong greenstone; that on the eastern wall is strong clay-slate, dipping east, which is the probable inclination of the vein. The ground on both sides of the railway is somewhat flatish, consequently to prove this vein to a satisfactory depth pumping and winding power would be required; still you might be able to sink a few fathoms without machinery, and this would be very desirable.—Lochantryre: This mine is situated 3 to 4 miles nearly due south of the Creetown Mines. The engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 44 fathoms. The power employed for drainage and hauling the stuff was a 12-horse power locomotive, still standing on the mine with suitable pit-wood, 44 fms. 7-in. pumps, &c., in the shaft complete; sunk 20 fathoms perpendicular, where it struck the vein. The 20 ft. level is driven about 7 fathoms north, and the same distance south, strong veins containing spots of copper and lead ore, and the same distance north from shaft 7 to 8 fathoms, vein producing spots of lead ore, though not to value. This level continued would intersect the east and west veins leading towards the shaft—distance to drive 9 to 10 fathoms. This level (44) has been driven south of shaft about 10 fms. in a large quarry. There are excellent pieces of lead and copper ores lying at surface. The port of Dalish is about 2 miles south of the mine, with a good road leading to it. I need not say that the Portpatrick Railway goes through the Champion Mine sett, and that the station is close to the eastern boundary, Creetown station in the centre, and Dalish station within a few minutes walk of the western boundary, and the port of Creetown, Wigton Bay, close at hand, thus offering every facility for transit of your ores and materials. In conclusion, I would remark that, considering the large extent of your mining field, almost undeveloped, and the number of veins contained therein, all producing mineral more or less, these junctions, and, more especially, their intersections, by which nearly all the explorations can be carried forward, whether driving or sinking upon the course of the vein, must be a great advantage where the workings can be brought to a bear in opening and proving the veins; at the same time I would advise for a time to concentrate your efforts to two or three points with much vigour. The following seems to me the most likely—the Creetown Mine, including the new adit on Creetown vein.—Champion Mine: Drive deep adit towards No. 18 vein; sink the engine-shaft, and drive the 10 ft. level, also sink upon No. 8 vein; and lastly, to take up or drive the deep and upper adit levels, if not both, drive the deep adit. These points are deserving a spirited trial, and from what I can now be seen, good results we hope will follow. There are other points also worth noticing, which can be taken up subsequently.

JOSEPH REMFREY.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Champion Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).

Having paid to the credit of your company with the Carlisle City and District Banking Company the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share, I request that you will allot me shares of £10 each on the terms of the prospectus; and I hereby agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that you may allot to me.

Name in full Address in full

Date

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

Received the sum of £ , 1870, on account of the Champion Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited), from the sum of £ , being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the prospectus on application for an allotment of shares in the undertaking.

For the Carlisle City and District Banking Company.

DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON MINING AND GENERAL AGENCY,

4, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, E.C.

Established in 1863 for the purpose of placing none but well-considered and bona fide Australian mines upon the English market.

MARINERS' REEF QUARTZ MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY (REGISTERED).

MARBOROUGH, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Liability limited to the amount of the shares.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Shares held in the colony, 10,000. Shares now offered in England, 20,000.

In consequence and solely on account of the discovery of the new lode, the remaining 20,000 shares will be held in reserve.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EDWARD COHEN, M.L.A. (late Commissioner of Customs, Victoria)—CHAIRMAN.

MARK L. KING, Esq., M.L.A., Melbourne.

HENRY ELDER, Esq., Melbourne.

WINFIELD ATTENBOROUGH, Esq., Melbourne.

JAMES HARTLEY, Esq., Melbourne.

The affairs of the company directly the shares are allotted will be placed under the control of a London Board, to be chosen by the English shareholders.

BANKERS (IN THE COLONY).

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen-street, Melbourne.

The scrip, which is ready for immediate issue, is lodged meanwhile with the Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, London.

LONDON AGENT.

THOMAS DICKER (Late Editor of Mining Record), 4, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.

Owing to a most important discovery made in the company's property since the authority to place shares on this market was forwarded to England, the

said of the mine has been considerably enlarged, so much so that the company will be in a position out of the profits at once to declare dividends.

From a lode not so rich and scarcely so wide as the North Mariner's (the newly discovered lode), the New North Clunes Company has paid in dividends during the past year over £6000 per month, or more than £72,000, and for the twelve months preceding over £4000 per month.

Prospectuses of the above sound undertaking may be had by applying to the London agent, who is well acquainted with the property, and is in a position to furnish the fullest information.

PIT BAROMETERS—MINING INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN DAVIS,

MANUFACTURER OF MINING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,

DERBY.

MAKER (by appointment) OF HEDLEY'S DIALS.

Price List on application.

STERNE'S PATENT PNEUMATIC SPRINGS FOR COAL CAGES.

Price £8 10s. per set of four.

Just published, post free for two stamps,

WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility.

Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DE-

CLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH

AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which EVERYONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF.

Perfectly, and at the least possible cost.

Sent free on receipt of two stamps by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Read the

Warning Voice on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated by a series of cases, and given in full rules for the New Medicines. Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advice GRATIS. Pamphlet (160 pages) free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps.—Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

THE NEW VICTORIA (SOUTH DEVON) MINING COMPANY,

(LIMITED).
REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.
CAPITAL £20,000, IN £1 SHARES.

FIRST ISSUE, FOURTEEN THOUSAND SHARES.

SECRETARY AND LONDON MANAGER,
JOHN G. BARRY, Esq., Accountant, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

LOCAL MANAGERS AND PURSERS.
Captain WILLIAM SKEWIS, Tavistock, Devonshire—Mine Manager.
Mr. MOSES BAWDEN, Tavistock, Devonshire—Mine Accountant.
Captain WILLIAM GEORGE, Ashburton, Devonshire—Resident Agent.

BANKERS—Messrs. WATTS AND CO., Ashburton, Devonshire; and THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON, Cornhill, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LOXLEY and MORLEY, 80, Cheapside, London.

At a meeting of the directors of this company held on the 19th September the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved,—"That the secretary is hereby authorised to close the share-list to the number of 14,000 shares (being the full number of first issue of shares as stated in the company's prospectus), by accepting applications for shares from any shareholder at par, and from non-shareholders at 10s. p. share premium. In the latter case the amount of premium to accompany the letter of application for shares."

It is not anticipated that any further issue of shares beyond the 14,000 will be required, as it is expected that in the early part of 1871 the mine will not only become self-supporting, but will also be making profits. Less than 2500 shares remain open for appropriation. Copies of prospectus and recent reports may be obtained at the office.

All applications to be addressed to the secretary in writing.

The driving of the 86 fathom level commenced on the 11th of October. The shaft is also being cleared to the level below (96 fms.)

Extract from the MINING JOURNAL, London, Saturday, September 17th, 1870.

NEW VICTORIA (SOUTH DEVON) MINING COMPANY.—Favourable reference was made to this undertaking when it was introduced to the public, and since then most satisfactory progress has been made with the preliminary operations, with the view of extending the development of the property upon a scale compatible with its merits. According to the testimony of a well-known practical authority as to the position of the mine, and judging of its future prospects from the character of the lodes as now opened on at the several bottom levels, the plant and pitwork being in good working order, its present value is estimated at not less than £50,000.

The Uron United Silver-Lead Mining COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £25,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Of which 10s. are to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Only 5000 shares will be issued to the public.

DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER B. BROWN, Esq., F.G.S., Woolwich.
W. G. CRAIG, Esq., Clydesdale House, Highbury New Park.
F. THUM, Esq., Civil Engineer, Bagillt, Flintshire.
FRANCIS FRANCIS, Esq., Halkyn, Holywell.
J. B. HEWETT, Esq., Woodvale, Forest Hill, Surrey.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SECRETARIES—Messrs. WARD and LITTLEWOOD.

OFFICES,—CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

Annexed are extracts from some of the reports received by the directors upon the value and profits of the mine from gentlemen of practical knowledge and long experience, whose inspections have been completed within the last few weeks. The originals may be seen at the offices:—

From Capt. JOHN LLOYD, of the Hendre Mines.
You should consider yourselves fortunate in being the possessor of so fine a set. It will prove a valuable one. It is almost all virgin ground, and can be easily developed, there being little water to contend with. The Uron lode is quite parallel with, and standing at right angles to, the Great Hendre and the Mold Mines which have been so immensely productive in lead ore. Your mine stands in the heart of the most renowned limestone rock formation for producing lead in existence.

From Capt. THOMAS ROBERTS, of Bagillt.
I inspected the Uron Mine in 1868. There was a very good sight of ore in Powell's sump, from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. wide, full of ore and spar; and if you were to sink your shaft to 30 or 40 yards it will prove very profitable to you.

From Capt. W. KITTO, of the Foxdale Mines, Isle of Man.
When I inspected the Uron Mine in 1868 it was more than paying expenses, although the water was being drawn by horse-power, which speaks well for an almost virgin mine. You can with confidence recommend the Uron Mine to anyone as a fair speculation.

From Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, Mining Engineer.
This is a very superior mining investment. I consider that all risk has been eliminated by the discoveries already made; and one might take it up with the same confidence as an investment in land. Nature has here associated all the elements of success. The ore can be won cheaply owing to the soft nature of the lodes, and their comparative freedom from water.

Mr. FRANCIS, in his report upon the Bryn Coch Sett, says:—
Considering the position and extent of the sett, the cheapness with which trials can be effected in it owing to its comparative freedom from water, the favourable terms on which it has been granted, together with smallness of the capital required, it is completely submitted that no fairer field for mining enter-

prise could be found. Here are seen all the essentials or elements of success, a champion lode of an almost unlimited length in a position and under conditions the most favourable to the deposit of ore, untouched in the most productive and but slightly so in the other measures, with every indication of its being very rich. There are good grounds, therefore, for anticipating great success; and the most eminent miners of the district are of this opinion.

From Capt. HARPER, Manager of the West Pant-y-go Mine.
The main shaft is now sunk 15 yards below the 60 yard level, and it has passed through and is at present in a very nice looking lode, varying from 1½ to 3 ft. wide, and from present appearances it will prove very productive in depth. I would recommend the continuation of the sinking of the shaft to at least the 100 yard level opening on the course of the lode at each 20 yards. In doing so, you will, in my opinion, open out a very productive mine. I can most cordially recommend this mine as a property well worthy the notice of any capitalist.

From Capt. GOLDSWORTHY, North Roskear Mine, 12th August, 1870.
The main shaft is sunk the required depth for commencing the 80 yard level. Up about 14 yards from its bottom it struck a parallel lode; this lode has a good appearance, from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and is producing fine lumps of lead. The main lode is still 3 to 4 fathoms further south, and can be reached speedily by a cross-cut, but for the present I would recommend the driving of both ends at the 80 yard level on the new lode, as the yield of lead will pay all expenses of driving, and leave a profit. In the meantime I should recommend sinking the shaft with all speed. I have no doubt that, when developed at deeper points, most satisfactory results will be obtained.

Specimens of the ore, with prospectuses, plans, and reports, may be had at the offices of the company.
Applications for shares should be made through the bankers. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

The King Silver and Copper Mining COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payments 2s. 6d. per share every three months.

N.B.—The shares are all applied for. Fully paid-up shares can now be obtained of the secretary, at a premium of 2s. 6d. per share, or £1 2s. 6d. each.

The directors to be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders.
BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Tavistock.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LUXTON AND SON, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—Mr. THOMAS J. BARNARD, Tamar House, near Tavistock.

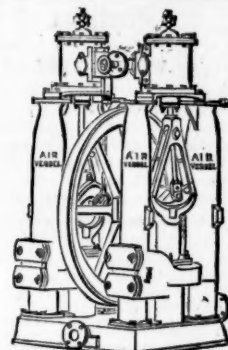
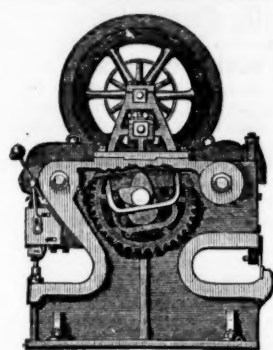
This property adjoins the far-famed Queen Silver and Copper Mine, which has accomplished the almost unprecedented achievement of declaring and paying a dividend before the short space of time has permitted the erection of an engine for its effectual development. No further introduction is given, no further credentials are necessary, and with simply the full and detailed report from the agent, Capt. W. Knott, of the Queen Mine, the King is placed before the world.

REPORT.

The King Silver and Copper Mine, Sept. 1.—This mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, county of Cornwall, and is of moderate extent on the course of the lode, being about 400 fms. in length, and the same in width, and is bounded by and adjoins the following dividend-paying and thriving mines—on the east by the Wheal Arthur, on the north by the Prince of Wales, and on the west by the Queen Silver and Copper Mine. The sett embraces five known east and west lodes, and several cross-courses, or north and south lodes. An adit has been taken up by the ancients about the middle part of the sett in a north and south direction, and driven north about 200 fms., in which drive the five lodes referred to are laid open at a depth of from 16 fms. to 40 fms. These lodes, commencing with the most southern, I shall call respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. —No. 1: This lode is seen about 16 fms. deep, and is 2½ ft. wide, underlying south 2½ ft. in 1 fathom, composed of flookan, quartz, and prlan, inter-perced with mundle and good quality copper ore, but no opening made on the same beyond the cross-course driven through it.—No. 2: This lode is about 50 fathoms north of the latter, varying in width from 1 ft. to 5 ft., underlying north 2 ft. in 1 fm., composed of peach, prlan, quartz, and capel, highly charged with arsenic and copper of good quality, which same lode about and above the adit, or 24 fms. from surface, has been worked the last three years by parties at a fair profit, and is now being more effectually developed by the Queen Silver and Copper Mining Company (Limited), which company has sunk a shaft on the course of the lode about 10 fms. below the adit, or 24 fm. level, and which shaft has been sunk through a lode varying in quality from £10 to £25 per fathom.—No. 3: This lode is parallel to the two former, and is 30 fms. north of the latter, underlying south, and will form a junction with No. 2 lode at about 40 fathoms deep. This lode is from 2 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prlan, quartz, and carbonate of iron, interspersed with mundle and copper, with occasional stones of lead and silver, and from which same lode immense quantities of silver-lead and rich silver and copper ore have been raised in the East Cornwall Mines, further west. I should observe that the three lodes referred to above are parallel, and bear about 10° north of west.—Nos. 4 and 5: These two lodes bear about 25° north of west and south of east; consequently, at or about the centre of the sett on the east and west course, are in close proximity to No. 3 lode. Nos. 4 and 5 lodes are running side by side, or one on the other, as seen in the adit and the workings about and above the same, the under lode being from 1½ ft. to 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prlan, and carbonate of iron, interspersed with lead and rich stones of silver ore. This is the same lode which produced such large quantities of silver in the Old Wheal Duchy, Wheal Brothers, and Silver Valley

Mines, to the west of and adjoining the Queen Mine, which is now producing such rich silver ore, and giving, and promising to continue to give, her fortunate shareholders handsome profits—the upper or copper lode being a strong, masterly, and highly-mineralised one, from 5 ft. to 7 ft. wide, and in places 10 ft. to 12 ft. wide, composed of peach, prlan, and quartz, highly charged with sulphur, arsenic, and copper ore, and on which profitable operations have been carried on by working the same on tribute for the last twelve or fifteen years about and above the adit, but nothing done below that level, which adit level and the necessary shafts have been driven and sunk at many thousands of pounds cost, and is so much necessary work done in favour of any company for the future working of the mine; and, from the nature of the strata in which these lodes are embedded, their position and direction as it respects the granite formation of Kit Hill and Hingston Down, all tend to assure the practical miner of their continued and increased productiveness if developed to a greater depth. I think I have before mentioned to you in conversation, and I now repeat it in writing, that some years since I partially inspected the shallow adit east of Combe Valley in this sett, and broke therefrom a stone of several pounds weight, and the result was, when the whole of the stone was broken down and pulverised, 700 ozs. to 800 ozs. of fine silver to the ton. This sett is particularly well adapted for the amalgamation process (the same as is to be brought into action in the Queen Mine as soon as the steam-engine is erected, and provides the necessary motive power), as, from the numerous assays I have made, I am positive that thousands of tons of stuff could readily be obtained to yield from 5 ozs. to 15 ozs. of silver to the ton, and the prospects for rich deposits of silver and copper are great. In conclusion, I do not hesitate in giving you my honest opinion, based upon practical observations and knowledge, added to the assistance of the laboratory, that you have in this property, if worked spiritedly and judiciously, one of the best mining properties in England; and a great, speedy, and lasting success is, in my mind, quite certain. WILLIAM KNOTT.

The proprietors of the mine dispose of the property for 15,000 fully paid-up shares, no cash whatever, and the remaining 5000 shares have been applied for privately before the prospectus could be printed and the company registered. The above report is from the pen of one of England's most practical miners, and the thorough genuineness and capabilities of the writer as a silver and copper miner and assayer are universally acknowledged; therefore, with assurances of success, go forth to the discriminating public than "King," and rival thy neighbour, the "Queen."



JOHN CAMERON,

MAKER OF
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddies. The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Machynlleth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire. The Jiggers are largely used at Llan Van, and Caldbeck Fells Mines, with unequalled success. Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery, and for the laying out of Floors. T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES FOR SLATE.
WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery
DE WINTON AND CO.,
UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON,
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GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON
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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

W. GÜNTHER, CENTRAL ENGINEERING WORKS, OLDHAM

MANUFACTURER OF MOST IMPROVED
Silent Fans, for blowing smiths' fires, furnaces, &c.
" " exhausting foul air, dust, vapours, &c.
" " ventilating buildings, factories, mines, tunnels, ships, &c.
Centrifugal Pumps and Pumping Engines. [high and low falls.
Schiele's Turbine Water Wheels, for Steam Engines, for driving fans, pumps, &c.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT PATENTERS. (ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
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Meetings of Public Companies.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, Mr. H. MILFORD in the chair. Mr. W. J. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 3442. 2s. 4d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 15.—We beg to hand you our report for the quarterly meeting, to be held on the 15th inst. Since our last general meeting we have resumed the sinking of Trelawny's engine-shaft below the 230; this shaft is now down close upon 4 fms. below the level. We have completed the cutting of the eastern-plat, &c., which is now in order for fixing a permanent lift. We are quite justified in saying the stratum of ground in this shaft is everything that can be desired for the production of mineral, and the ground is easy for exploring; although down to so deep a level, we are sinking it for 200. per fathom. At Smith's engine-shaft the 222 is extended north about 15 fms.; there is still a very promising looking lode in the end, producing occasional stones of ore, and letting out water freely; this we consider a good indication. The 210, north of Chippendale's shaft, is extended about 14 fms. north of the slide, a greater portion of which has been driven during the past quarter, opening out ground worth from 100. to 120. per fathom. We are putting up a rise in the back of this level, where we calculate to have about 3 fathoms to communicate with the winze below the 196 fathom level; in each of these places the lode is worth 100. per fathom. We have five tribute pitches working in the back of this level, averaging from 50. to 150. per ton. In the 210, south of Smith's shaft, we are rising close to the end, to communicate with a winze coming north from Trelawny's; here we hope to effect a communication before the next setting-day, and by all appearances will open out a long piece of good tribute ground. In the 210, south of Trelawny's, we have six men engaged working on tribute, lode worth from 100. to 120. per fathom. In conclusion, we have given you the chief points of operation, which, on the whole, are presenting an improved appearance from what we stated at our last general meeting. This mine, we do not hesitate to say, is at the present moment in a good working position, and seeing that Trelawny's engine-shaft is going down in a fine mineralised stratum of ground, we have not the slightest reason to doubt that, if sunk (say) 15 fathoms deeper, we shall get through that unproductive floor of ground similar to that which they had in the adjoining mine—Wheal Mary Ann—and was the means of opening up a good dividend mine; and we think it right to say, looking at their reports, some of their best ends are now coming in this direction, which are of a much deeper level than we are now, which speaks well for pushing on the sinking of Trelawny's shaft. It requires time to accomplish this, with a little further outlay, and this time there are but few mines presenting a more encouraging future to open out something good and lasting. —WILLIAM JOHNS, JOHN PRYOR, THOMAS GREENFELL.

Oct. 17.—I forward the plan by this post, and hope it may come to hand in time for the meeting. You will perceive that in no long time a communication may be effected between the 210 and the upper levels, both north of Chippendale's shaft and south of Smith's shaft, and when accomplished will considerably better our position. In the 200, down towards our extreme south, notwithstanding the lode continues good and in every way desirable, we are crippled for want of air to work with. Underneath this ground the 190, coming north from Wheal Mary Ann, is within 20 fms. of our south boundary, and in this and the two levels below the lode is reported in the Mining Journal of the 8th inst. as worth 200. per fathom. This, together with all the ore they raise in their mine being from points considerably below our deepest workings, speaks well for a future in Wheal Trelawny. —THOMAS GREENFELL.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he considered the report just read most encouraging, and he could not but think that if the recommendations of the agent were carried out, and Trelawny shaft sunk (say) 15 fms. deeper, Wheal Trelawny would yet regain its old position.

The SECRETARY desired to call the attention of the shareholders to the accounts now submitted, which ended with the cost for August, being made up to the latest possible period, so as to show the true position of the company, and included four months' instead of three months' accounts, as usual; the loss on the four months' working being only 1000. 10s., and the balance against the company being only some 3000. The present position of the company, in reply to questions, the SECRETARY stated that the adjoining mine, Wheal Mary Ann, was many fathoms deeper than Trelawny, and at the same depth as we now are they had a corresponding poor piece of ground, their end, some 20 fms. below our deepest level, being within a short distance of the boundary, and worth about 200. per fathom.

Mr. MOCATTA stated that he had been a shareholder for many years, and would be sorry to see the workings suspended until Trelawny shaft was sunk a further 15 fathoms.

Mr. LEWIS quite coincided in these remarks, and enquired how long it would take to sink the shaft to that depth?—The SECRETARY thought about ten months, looking at the present rate of progress.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The SECRETARY produced relinquishments for 642 shares, which were accepted in the usual manner, subject to payment of the proportion of liabilities due upon making up the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question for consideration was as to the amount of call. It appeared to him that, looking the matter full in the face, the committee could not recommend a less call than 7s. 6d. per share; which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. GREENWOOD wished to know if some steps could not be taken to collect the arrears of call, and proposed that the amounts be placed in the solicitor's hands for collection. This was also agreed to, and the committee of management were re-elected.

The meeting was then made special, to take into consideration the present position of the company, and the steps to be taken thereupon. The meeting, taking into consideration the encouraging reports received from the agents, decided to continue the working of the mine for the present.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, Mr. EDWARD COOKE in the chair.

Mr. W. WATSON (the purser) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the end of August, which showed a debit balance of 1938. The report was read, as follows:—

Oct. 15.—I beg to hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held in London on the 15th inst., and remarks on the present position and general prospects of the mine. The chief operations for years past have been in the development of the great north lode, on which the deepest point reached has been the 60 level, or 82 fathoms from surface. The present position of operation are confined to the driving of the 20 and 30. The latter level (30) has been extended west of Harvey's shaft a distance of 68 fathoms; the lode in the end now, and for several fathoms recently driven, shows signs of greater productiveness, varying in size from 1½ to 2½ ft. in width, and in value from 30. to 80. per fathom. This lode in the 20 drive, west of Harvey's shaft, has recently improved, composed of quartz, chlorite, mangle, impregnated with copper ore, and from the results of recent assays is worth 60. to 70. per fathom for tin. Upon the recent discovery of good tin ground in a tribute pitch at the adit level, west of the flat-roof shaft, I was induced to set off an end in that direction; the result has been satisfactory, and a good paying lode has been met with, worth 70. per fathom. The western flat-roof shaft has been sunk perpendicularly to the 20, where by a short cross-cut south the Trescow Moor lode has been intersected. The level has been driven east for a distance of 20 fathoms, in places producing tinstone of rich quality, but the average yield has not equalled expectations. Two winzes from the level above have been sunk to this level, affording better ventilation, and opening out sections of tin ground, which may be let at tributes of 7s. to 10s. in 10 ft. The cross-cut towards the north lode has been driven 2½ fms. in conglomerate ground; there is yet a distance of about 10 fms. to reach the lode, which may be seen in two months. The 10, east of shaft, has been let to drive at 9s. in 10 ft. tribute; we have passed over tin ground in the bottom of this level, worth 15. to 18. per fathom. The 10, west of said shaft, is being driven by two men; the lode shows signs of improvement, with occasional stones of tin. We have driven on this lode at the 10 and 20 fms. level during the short space of four months 84 fms. of ground, besides shafts, winzes, cross-cuts, and stopping. On the Gola lode we continue to make some further trial, on parallel lodes, through the great cross-course, adjacent to which so much tin, on parallel lodes, was formerly raised. Judging from the nature of the ground in the cross-cut, we think the lode will soon be intersected. This lode some distance further west, but within the limits of our set, has proved one of the richest in Cornwall. Since our last general meeting, on July 23, the western ground has not opened out any rich deposits, although tin-stuff can now be broken that will leave a fair percentage of profit on stamping, and we have had to contend with a continuous drought; so much so that the supply of water almost ceased at the stamps. I can now only reiterate my remarks in the report submitted to the shareholders at the last meeting, especially so as the results of the past three months have gone to confirm them. They are as follows:—I beg to point out to the shareholders the importance of extending the levels westward on the great north lode, seeing that we have 250 fms. of unexplored ground in that direction, and the 30, the most westerly end, now showing such favourable indications. To this I may now add the late improvements in the 20. Much of the heavy items included in the accounts to be presented at the meeting have been incurred through the working of the new Western Mine, and establishing an expensive plant thereon. Now an ordinary small working cost is all that seems necessary for a considerable time to come. We have at surface, stamped and unstamped, 3 tons of black tin, besides a parcel of copper ore. Our pitwork, engine, and machinery, generally, are in first-rate working order, and include one 40-in. cylinder pumping-engine, a powerful water-wheel, capable of working 24 heads of stamps, 140 fms. of various size pitwork, and 390 fms. of horizontal rods. In conclusion, I beg to remind the shareholders the necessity of opening out the mine more expeditiously, seeing that the ground is easy for exploring; and I have no doubt the results will be highly remunerative to the shareholders. We have on tutwork 20 men: on tribute, at tributes varying from 8s. to 15s. in 10 ft., 20 men; dressing-floors, fillers, landers, mechanics, &c., 35; total, 84 persons.—S. J. REED.

The CHAIRMAN said that he felt it his duty on this occasion to state that they possessed a mine which, if developed upon a scale commensurate with its ore-producing capabilities, would, no doubt, yield highly remunerative results, and he regretted to find that the operations had been carried on to such a comparatively limited extent that, instead of a profit being realised, a loss had accrued; nor could he refrain from observing that the accounts, as now submitted, tended to the conclusion that this was but another instance of Cornish financial mismanagement,

as a call should certainly have been made at the last meeting to meet the liabilities then incurred. Of course, that did not affect the real merits of the mine, but he had always advocated, and would continue to do so in all concerns with which he was associated, that at each meeting at which there was a debit balance a call should be made sufficient to liquidate the incurred liabilities. He did not wish it to be inferred from these remarks that he for one moment doubted every farthing charged had not been expended—fairly expended; all he desired to say was that he considered the shareholders—at least the out-shareholders—had a just grievance against those who attended the last meeting in Cornwall, that they separated without making a call to wipe off the then indebtedness of the mine. And this had a doubly adverse effect, for while the indebtedness existed the development of the mine was necessarily restricted on account of want of means. The mine, which could be worked as cheaply as any property in Cornwall, owing to the easy nature of its ground, would never have been in its present position had it been developed, and the shareholders would resolve to take the conduct of their affairs in their own hands, by appointing a committee in whom they had confidence, and determine that the mine shall be opened out upon a scale compatible with its proved merits, and under such circumstances he believed West Great Work would quickly place itself in a different position to that which it now occupied, and successfully vie with some of its rich neighbours.

A SHAREHOLDER fully endorsed the statements of the Chairman as to the imprudence of not making a call at the last meeting, but thought it not inopportune to say that he had no call had been made for five years. Capt. REED, in reply to a question, stated that the accounts now presented embraced four months' costs, and only two months' returns. The CHAIRMAN said it might be of interest to the shareholders to know that Capt. Rowe, of Trumpton Consols—one of the best tin miners in Cornwall—had inspected the mine, and as his report was a perfectly independent one, it could not fail to have its proper weight. The report was then read. It stated that there were several lodes in the mine, but that only two were being worked upon at present. Capt. Rowe urged the positive necessity of extending the operations, stating that by vigorous working the returns would soon be doubled, and a profit realised. Capt. Rowe considered the mine to be worthy a more vigorous working, when he had no doubt good profits would be made.

Mr. LITTLE said if any mine could be worked cheaply it was West Great Work, for, according to the valuations in the report, the ends were as good as stopping. Many mines paid more for stopping away ground after it had been opened, and how they did not make profits out of such a mine he could not tell.

Capt. REED said that there were only two solitary ends driving. All that had been done was approved by Capt. Rowe, his complaint being that more had not been done. The mine could be opened out and worked vigorously, even with present prospects, at a loss not exceeding 1000. per month. They could now return 3 tons of tin per month, and by working the mine upon an extended scale the chances were that good discoveries would be made in the next three months.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 1s. per share was made.

It was unanimously resolved that a committee of management be elected, to consist of Messrs. H. G. Sharp, E. Cooke, J. Little, and Peter Watson. The committee were empowered to make arrangements for a general reduction of the salaries of the officers. The Alliance Bank was appointed the London bankers of the company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH TRESEKBY MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at Mr. H. L. Phillips' office, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, at which more than one-half of the shares were represented, besides proxies from 22 shareholders in the hall.

Upon the proposition of Mr. T. E. FOAKES, seconded by Mr. RUTTER, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. H. L. Phillips, as the largest shareholder, should take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN explained that at the last meeting, held on the mine on Oct. 4, a resolution was passed that a special meeting should be held at an early date in London, for the purpose of affording the London shareholders an opportunity of having some little voice in the conduct of the company's affairs. Although there were a large number of shareholders in Cornwall, there were still a much larger number in London, and the larger body naturally felt they should have the means of expressing their disapprobation or otherwise of the manner in which their affairs were administered, and the more particularly as some considerable amount of time had been allowed to elapse in respect of some special business in connection with the adjoining set, Scorrier Consols. Three years had elapsed since a meeting had been held in London, and as such a large number of shares were now represented an ample occasion was afforded to determine upon such measures as might be deemed advisable for the interests of all concerned.

Mr. FOAKES urged the desirability of effecting some alteration in the management. He spoke as a London shareholder, and one who desired to know how the affairs were conducted, and to have a voice in their administration. Certain it was that North Tresekerby had for some years past been dragging its slow length in a profitless career, and the time had certainly arrived when some action should be taken, with the view of bringing about a more satisfactory result. Mr. RUTTER coincided, and suggested that a purser, resident in London, should be appointed.

A lengthy discussion ensued, which resulted in a resolution, proposed by Mr. FOAKES, and seconded by Mr. RUTTER, to the effect that, in view of the present position of the mine, and of the fact that the larger proportion of the shareholders reside in or near London, it is desirable that the offices of the mine should be henceforth in London, and that Mr. H. L. Phillips should be and is hereby appointed purser; and that the books, deeds, documents, and papers belonging to the adventurers, in the possession of Mr. Matthews, be handed to Mr. Phillips forthwith.

Upon the proposition of Mr. FOAKES, seconded by Mr. C. A. POWELL, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Matthews for his past services.

Capt. R. PAVON spoke at some length on the propriety of meetings being held in London occasionally, so as to give London shareholders the opportunity of having a voice in the administration of affairs, and he also earnestly advocated the greater intercourse between Cornish and London adventurers. Cornwall was indebted for a great part of the vast capital which was spent in the development of her resources to the out-adventurers, and he considered that if the out-adventurer was brought more into communication with the local shareholders, he would so much with the good he got, and the out-adventurer to suit their own ends, and also had no objection to use even their Cornish brethren if it would answer their purpose to do so, it would be far better for the interest of the county, considering, as he did, that Cornish mining was a legitimate speculation, if carried out by trustworthy and honest representatives of those who spent their money. He then moved that the next meeting be held on the mine, which being duly seconded, was put and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HAMMETT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. BOSANQUET in the chair.

Mr. E. BEAZLEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 10357. 19s. 3d.

The report of the committee of management was read, as follows:— Since the committee presented their last report the mine has been under a great deal of water, owing to a scarcity of tin, so much so that at times only six staves could be going. It is admitted on all hands that this has been an exceptionally dry season. In their last report the committee intimated to the shareholders that the elvan had so fallen off in value in the open workings, where alone it had been explored, that it could no longer pay for working. Mining agents whose advice could be relied on were called to inspect the elvan, and to account for the sudden and to us unaccountable falling off in its value. Those who had previously given good reports of it expressed their surprise and disappointment at the disappearance of the tin. One of them suggested that the cause was owing to a "fault," or irruption of ground of another formation, in which case we might expect to find it as good as at the beginning, after driving through the intervening worthless ground. Another gave it as his opinion that the elvan dipped under the hill, and that what we had come to was only a patch of granite lying on it. All, however, agreed in recommending that the deep adit, which was only 10 fms. from the elvan, and which, if continued, would intersect it upwards of 400 ft. in advance of the furthest open workings, and nearly 200 ft. deep, should be continued till it should cut the elvan. This advice has been followed, but owing to the hardness of the granite, the progress has been slow. The agent believes that we are now very near the elvan, and that any day it may be cut. This is a most interesting point in the mine, owing to the distance and great depth at which the elvan will be proved. In the deepest open workings there were found some blocks of very rich tin. This leads us to hope that something good may be discovered in this deep adit, where the elvan would naturally be more defined and settled. The next important work which the committee have caused to be prosecuted is the adit driving east on the Royal lode. Two promising lodes were laid out at the foot of the hill, and it was ascertained that they converged and would meet at about 20 fms. in the hill. The principal of these has been driven on 16 fms. At this distance a cross-cut has been driven to intersect the other lode, with which a junction will be formed further ahead. This second lode is found to contain some leaders of pure tin, and is valued by the agent at 70. per fathom. This is sufficient to warrant the hope that at the junction something good may be found. This Royal lode has produced more or less tin throughout, and is now valued by the agent at 80. per fathom. Some of the produce has been stamped and washed, and 200. worth of tin was sold on Sept. 23. Another point of interest is a lode discovered in the deep adit, near the elvan. There have been extensive former workings on this lode at surface, and from a shaft sunk on it on the side of the hill some good paying ores were extracted. A small outcrop will be sufficient to prove this lode at a depth of 200 feet. The committee advise that operations be limited to these three points. The expenses of the mine would thus be reduced to about 500. per month. For the further security of the shareholders, and in order to greater efficiency in working and dressing, the committee have appointed a mine agent of ability and experience as supervisor, whose duty it will be to visit the mine once a week, and report to the committee. As there are not sufficient ores to employ local stamps, we have agreed to let one of them to the neighbouring mine—Hobbs' Hill—at a rent of 1000. per annum, until we require them for ourselves. The cash account presented to-day shows a debit balance of 10357. 19s. 3d., the greater part of which has been advanced by members of the committee to meet the current expenses of the mine, in the belief that sufficient tin would be sold to repay these amounts, and provide for the further working of the mine, without troubling the shareholders for a call. These expectations not having been realised, and the re-payment of these sums being urgent, the committee recommend a call of 1s. per share in order to settle these claims, and at the same time provide sufficient funds for three months' working.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think it necessary to add anything to the report just submitted. The working of the mine since the last meeting had not, unfortunately, resulted in a profit. The staff stamped up to the pre-

sent time had not been of that quality which was anticipated, but there seemed reason to hope that in a short time the works would be so far advanced that they would be able to clearly ascertain whether the mine was really worth working, or whether the favourable indications which had been presented were entirely deceptive. The chief business, probably, upon this occasion was the receipt of the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting.

Mr. HANCOCK asked if there was any report from the manager, showing what had been done up to the present time?—The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative, and read the following communication:—

Oct. 16.—Since the last general meeting of shareholders we have cut the new lode in the deep adit cross-cut north, and have driven east on it 3 fms., it is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, prlan, and capel, containing tin throughout, and so far as seen a very promising lode. In opening on it we found patches of blue elvan, containing rich veins of tin; this gives me great hopes of our meeting with the north elvan course, which we have been so long looking for. I have put four men to drive north to intersect it as soon as possible; this level is 10 fms. deeper than our bottom stopes, and 80 fms. further east on its course, and will prove it 30 fms. from surface. We have driven the shallow adit 7 fms., east on the lode by the side of the elvan—a finer-looking lode cannot be seen; it is well defined, about 3 ft. wide, with rich veins of tin running across it, should recommend the deep adit cross-cut to be continued to intersect it, where I believe we shall meet with a good, profitable lode. We have driven 16 fms. east on the Royal lode, under the hill; this lode varies in size from 2 to 6 ft., containing tin throughout, now worth 80. per fathom. We have intersected the lode to the south of this, and find it to be 2½ ft. wide, worth 70. per fathom. We have commenced to drive east on its course; these lodes will form a junction in a few fathoms driving; at this junction we may reasonably expect a good course of tin.

The report of the Committee of Investigation was also read, and, as at a subsequent stage of the proceedings the shareholders negatived its reception, its publication is rendered unnecessary.

A long and somewhat personal discussion ensued, the chief point being as to the date at which the mine fell off in value, and whether it was known to the officials in London, although not communicated to the shareholders.

The report of the committee was received, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 4s. per share was made.

A resolution was passed that an early meeting be called to arrange with regard to the management, both in London and Cornwall.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday, Mr. PEARCE in the chair.

Mr. F. R. WILSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 644. 7s. 9d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Oct. 17.—For your meeting of the 20th inst. I beg to hand you my report of the work done since the last meeting, and the future prospects of the mine. We have continued to sink the shaft on the course of the lode to the depth from surface of 27 fms., 3 ft., making 8 fms. 3 ft. since the meeting, and driven east at the 26 fms. level 3 fathoms. The lode in sinking has varied in size from 3 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, prlan, mangle, with stones of black copper ore—altogether, a very promising lode for producing large quantities of ore. We are driving east at the 26 fms. level, in which the lode is full 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, prlan, and 6 tons of mangle per fathom, and the water, which is coming freely from the end is highly mineralised, and from such indications we may expect an early improvement; and, looking at every facility we have for working this property, and the different lodes with such indications, such a mine is rarely to be met with.—THOMAS NEILL.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. All he could add to the report just submitted was one from Captain Colom, an agent who had had many years practical experience in the district, and whose opinion was entitled to every respect. The report was read, as follows:—

Oct. 17.—In presenting you with my report on the above mine, I may state that I have always held the property in the highest estimation for mining operations, my long acquaintance with the district enabling me fully to deliberate on the many favourable features it geologically possesses, and on my visit on Saturday last I was pleased to find my expectations so far realised, and that you were making such good progress towards its development, your engine-shaft being down 25 fms., where you have driven east about 3 fms. in a large, well-defined, underlying north lode, which regularly intersects the great plan of metaliferous strata, evidently the result of the congealment of the ground, and the great cross-course, which latter is one of the acknowledged causes of the deposits of ore in the lodes of Devon Great Consols, Old Gunnislake, and all others wrought on in its vicinity. This lode, where opened on at surface, is a mass of gossan and quartz, and as far as you have sunk on it, it is still maintaining its high character for the production of mineral, being now composed principally of mangle and quartz, of such a character as I do not hesitate to say must be near a deposit of copper ore. In the downright portion of the shaft you have passed through another lode dipping north, the drain from which is coming through to the hanging-wall of the underlie part of the shaft; this I tried, and found it so strongly impregnated with copper that it burned in the candle equal to black oxide. This gives you another feature, and a very important one, as the cross-cut to this lode would be but short. In conclusion, I cannot but add you have every reason to expect an early return for your expenditure.—CHARLES F. COLLOM.

Mr. JOSIAH HITCHINS reiterated the opinion he expressed upon a former occasion, that further development could not fail to open out a deposit of copper ore. The operations since the last meeting tended to materially strengthen that opinion. The lode north of the shaft was the immediate principal feature. Mr. COMYNS said that when he visited the mine he observed that every metallic article that came in contact with the water in the mine became coated with copper—a strong evidence in support of Mr. Hitchins' opinion.

Capt. NEILL, in reply to a question, stated that when he wrote his report the end driving produced 6 tons of mangle per fathom, and since then the lode had increased 6 feet wider. He had no doubt whatever of meeting with a good course of copper, and that at no distant date.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the Duchy agent, Captain Simmons, when on the mine on Saturday, desired Captain Neill to try samples for tin, as he was satisfied there was a good percentage of tin in the mangle. He (the Chairman) also believed, from what he had heard from other sources, that there were good chances for tin. Already there were about 50 tons of mangle for sale, although they had been driving only three weeks. He calculated to sell mangle to the value of 1000. before the next meeting, irrespective of the probability of opening out before that time a good bunch of copper ore; but if it should turn out that the mangle contained tin, that would make Harewood a much more valuable mine than any of them had ever calculated upon. After the further discussion the report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

A call of 1s. per share was made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Thursday, Mr. E. KING in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, for the four months ending July, which showed a credit balance of 7597. 16s. 8d. The profit upon the four months was 2237. 11s. 3d.

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

Oct. 18.—West Basset Lode: In driving the 93 fms. level, west of King's shaft, the lode continues favourable for progress, being principally soft flookan, carrying a little tin. We consider it an important object to get this level under Vivian's shaft, and the shaft communicated with it, when we shall be in the most favourable position for driving the level west under the large, fine looking lode driven through for a considerable distance in the 51 fms. level, and, standing to the tin lode and the other lodes in the same direction, by which we have strong reasons for believing that we shall make valuable discoveries. In the 71 fms. level, east of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft flookan, quartz, and iron, impregnated with tin and native copper. In the 51 fathom level, east of Tye shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of soft flookan, impregnated with tin and native copper. In the 20 fms. level, east of Tye shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of soft flookan, quartz, and iron, impregnated with tin and native copper. Fraser's shaft, which is 58 fms. level of Tye shaft, has been sunk 9 fms. below the deep adit level, leaving a distance to the south below the adit. On reaching the 10 fms. level, which will be in a day or two, the lode will be cut and driven on eastward, by which we calculate on opening out good tin ground for stopping at once, and which will be taken away cheaply and rapidly. In the deep adit level, which has been driven 20 fms. east of Fraser's shaft, through a good looking tinny lode, the lode has cut to the tin lode and the other lodes in the same direction, and, within the last day or two much improved, being now 4 ft. wide, and composed of tinastuff of rich quality, making it worth by assay full 400. per fathom, the price for driving on it being 10. per fathom.—Tin Lode: In the 82 fms. level, cross-cut south, west of King's shaft, we are still cutting through the tin capel, which we have intersected to the extent of about 9 fms., without yet meeting with granite; we still think that the main part of the lode is before us, and are occasionally meeting with rich stones of tin. In the 72 fms. level, west of King's shaft, we are carrying a width of about 4 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is worth about 300. per fathom. In driving the same level west from the eastern cross-cut, on the same part of the lode, the value is about 100. per fathom. In the sinking below the 71 fms. level the lode is worth about 300. per fathom. In the 61 fms. level, west of King's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 400. 61 fms. level, west of King's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 400. per fathom. In the winze, which has been sunk about 9½ fms. under this level, we have passed through profitable tin ground for the whole of the depth, the value of the lode having varied from 100. to 200. per fathom; but in the last foot or two sunk a great improvement took place, rocks of tin being blasted out of the richest quality. At this point, however, we reached the level of the water, and are prevented from going deeper for the present. We are now driving east, having from the bottom of the winze, to meet the 71 fms. level coming west, having 12 fms. to drive to communicate. It is difficult to estimate the worth of the lode in the bottom of the winze, but it must be of great value, and appears to be the richest point in the mine. The extension of the 82 fms. level will probably be long drain this place, as it has other points above, and allow us to resume sinking. In the 61 fms. level east, on the north branches of the tin lode, west of King's shaft, we are carrying a width of about 12 ft., which is worth, with 1000. per fathom.—Cross-cuts: We are driving the following cross-cuts, with the undermentioned objects:—The 51 fms. level north, west of King's shaft, to intersect the north branches of the tin lode, which are now so good in the 61 fms. level. The same level, north of Vivian's shaft, to intersect the north branches in the western ground. The 40 fms. level, south from Vivian's shaft, to intersect the south branches and lodes which were seen in the adit level. The 20 fms. level, north from the engine-shaft, to intersect Wood's lode, which in the adit

level presents for a great many fathoms in length a better appearance than any of our other shafts. We have, therefore, strong hopes that we shall make a valuable discovery on this lode. The cross-cut is now within about 10 fms. of the lode, which we calculate on cutting within two months. The stope through-out the mine are looking well. Although we must still calculate on extra cost, created by the necessity of increasing yet further our dressing appliances, and other surface erections, we can look forward with confidence to increasing sales of tin, and to doing considerably better in the next four months than in the last. — JOSEPH VIVIAN and SON, WM. WILLIAMS, HENRY ABRAM.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. He congratulated the shareholders upon the improved position and prospects of the mine. Mr. W. C. VIVIAN, in reply to a question, stated that the accounts were charged up as closely as any mine in the district. The July cost, debited in the accounts, really comprised the third week in August. The August cost was not really due till Sept. 28. Against that cost there were about 25 tons of tin, as shown by the stock-book—that is to say, tin or ore about the dressing-floors, &c., but not yet marketable. He added, that all merchants' bills were charged up to August, and all the tin credited had been sent to the smelters.

Mr. LITTLE said that South Condurow would be in as good a financial position as any mine in Cornwall could possibly be, if one month's additional cost had been charged up. — Mr. VIVIAN, in reply to a question, stated that the best lode in Wheal Grenville was dipping into South Condurow sett at the rate of 4 feet per fathom. — Mr. HUME said that Grenville claimed the South Condurow lode. — Mr. VIVIAN said that when the lode went into Grenville they would be quite welcome to it.

Mr. FIELD asked what results the shareholders might anticipate for the current four months? — Mr. VIVIAN answered that with the discovery recently made there would be no difficulty in showing a profit of 1000t. at the next meeting. The CHAIRMAN said there were two or three important points at which improvements had taken place, and the committee, who had gone thoroughly into the question of cost with the manager, computed that the expenditure would remain about the same, but that the returns would be increased; besides which there was the improved price of tin.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed; and an opinion was expressed that at the next meeting another month's cost should be charged up. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. [The Meetings of other companies are published in this day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINES.

PACIFIC.—Capt. Brown, Sept. 23: In the 550 feet level south the ground is improved for driving, and to-day we have cut a small branch of quartz with ore in it. This end is letting out more water than ever I saw before, and I hope to cut something good here shortly. We are making good progress in the 550 ft. level north-west. We are not yet out of the break in the 400 ft. level west, but I am expecting every hour to reach the lode. The county surveyor says there is a large break in this hill, and from the dip he thinks we are in it. Close to this break we have had fine stones of ore, especially in the bottom of the level. In the rise in the back of the stope the ground is more promising, producing occasional stones of ore. Everything is being pushed on with all speed.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—G. D. Maclean, Sept. 24: The mine is looking about as usual, and our prospects for another run are fair. The run would have paid more, but I cleared off the balance left owing on last run, over 9000. I shall clear up again when I think it opportune, and not at stated times. Over \$4500 of the expense incurred in the run is for water, and it could not be done for less. I am trying to make the thing work to a profit, and shall continue to do so. The aggregate return of gold this run was 1658½ ozs., which I have sent to the Mint. I remit you an even \$8000, and retain between \$400 and \$500 in hand for current expenses. I will send account as soon as I receive the Mint certificate.

RHINE.—Capt. Garland, Oct. 18: Schmelzer: At Henty's shaft we have a very compact blue clay-slate, and the water is quick. Fair progress is being made in sinking, and every effort will be made to get deep enough for the cross-cut before the winter has far advanced. — Marienfreude: In the winze we have pretty much water to contend with; the branch looks kindly. — Adele: The south-east level from the trial shaft is passing through various strata of ground, more or less fair for driving, but nothing to call for special remark has yet been met with. We suffer from a scarcity of miners at present, the peasantry being busily employed in gathering in the fruit.

FORTUNA.—Oct. 11: Canada Incoas: In the 120 fm. level cross-cut, north of O'Shea's shaft, we have passed through two small branches containing lead, and plenty of ore resulting from the break of the end and making us think we are near the lode. The ground in the 110, west of the above shaft, is without change. In the same level, east of this shaft, the ground is easy for driving, and the lode is large, containing a little lead. The lode in the 100, west of Henty's shaft, continues to yield ½ ton per fathom. In the 80, south of Henty's, the ground is somewhat harder than it was. In the 50, east of San Pedro shaft, the lode is large, composed of quartz and lead ore, yielding ½ ton per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 30, east of Addis's shaft, since last report. The lode in the 20, east of Loxley's shaft, is very kindly, containing a large quantity of carbonate of lead, and giving ½ ton per fathom. There is nothing new to notice in the 70, east of Santo Tomas; the lode still yields ½ ton per fathom. In the 60, south of San Pedro shaft, we have cut the lode; it is large, and contains good stones of lead, but we cannot yet state its value, not having got through it. — Winzes: In Burgos' winze, under the 70, the lode is looking a little better, and yielding ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in Callejon's winze, under the 110, still looks well, and yields 1½ ton per fathom. We have resumed the sinking of Avilar's winze below the 110, where the lode is large and kindly, and produces 1 ton per fathom. — Los Salidos Mine: The 110 fm. level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, being very poor, and near the large elvan fault, is suspended for the present. In the 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, the lode is very irregular. The lode in the 90, west of the same shaft, is much larger than it has been; it is composed of quartz, clay, and lead ore, and yields of the latter 2 tons per fathom. In the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is kindly, worth 2 tons per fathom, and the ground moderately easy for driving. The ground in the 110, east of Morris's engine-shaft, is still hard and spare for driving. The lode in the 100, east of Cox's shaft, is looking better than it has for some months past; it contains quartz, and yields 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The 90, east of San Pablo shaft, continues to open very valuable tribute ground; the lode produces 2½ tons per fathom. In the 25, east of Palgrave's engine-shaft, the lode is regular, compact, and solid, and yields 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level west is split up into small branches.

ALAMILLOS.—Oct. 12: In the 5th level, driving east of San Rafael shaft, the lode is getting larger, and has a better appearance; it produces ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 5th level, driving west of San Rafael shaft, is looking better, and producing good stones of ore, amounting to ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 4th level, west of San Martin's shaft, gives 1 ton per fathom; it is open and vuggy, and easy to drive. The lode is very small in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, and the ground is hard for driving. In the 5th level, east of San Enrique's shaft, the lode is composed of quartz, spotted with lead; it is very hard, and yields ¾ ton per fathom. Fair progress is being made in the cross-cut in the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft. In the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is falling off, both in size and value; it produces ¾ ton per fathom. In the 4th level, west of San Yago's shaft, the lode looks better in the present end than for a long time past; ¾ ton is extracted per fathom. The lode and ground in the 3d level, east of San Victor shaft, are very much the same as when last reported; ¾ ton is produced per fathom. In the 2d level, east of San Carlos shaft, the lode is very regular and compact, producing 1 ton per fathom. The 2d level, east of Addis's shaft, is opening good tribute ground; the lode maintains its character, and gives 1½ ton per fathom. Crossheads, or joints, appear to be disordering the lode in the second level, west of Addis's shaft; it yields ½ ton per fathom. Little progress is made in the 3d level, east of Crosby's cross-cut, the ground being very hard. In the second level, east of Sweeney's shaft, 1 ton is extracted per fathom; the lode has fallen off a little in value since the last report. The lode has a very regular and good appearance in the second level, west of Sweeney's shaft; it produces 1 ton per fathom. The San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 4th level, being off the lode, there is nothing new to report. La Magdalena shaft, sinking below the 5th level, advances slowly, as the ground is very hard. The lode has not yet entered Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 6th level; it continues much the same. At Cox's shaft, sinking below the second level, the main part of the lode is standing rather to the south of the shaft, which we are obliged to leave. Henty's shaft, sinking below the 2d level, has reached the depth required for a 3d level; the men are now sinking for a 4th. The men are going on first-rate with the sinking of Crosby's engine-shaft below the 3d level. The branch in Morris's shaft, sinking below the 2d level, yields at times some fine stones of ore. No change has taken place in Lulu's winze, below the 5th level; it gives 1½ ton per fathom. In Fello's winze, sinking below the 2d level, the lode is open, producing 1 ton per fathom, and the ground is easy for sinking. The ground is hard and the lode poor in Horns' winze, below the 2d level.

LINARES.—Oct. 12: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85, west of Warne's engine-shaft, the lode is quite unproductive. In the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, the ground is very hard, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, has fallen off a little, its present produce being 1½ ton per fathom. There is no improvement in the 65, east of this shaft. In the 55, west of the above shaft, the lode is compact and regular, looking kindly, and yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 55 fm. level east there is nothing to value. The lode in the 45 east is small, containing quartz, and producing ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 25 east the lode is small and poor. — Shafts and Winzes: Crosby's shaft, under the 75, is going down in disordered ground. The men are getting on well in sinking San Francisco shaft under the 65. The lode in the winze No. 173, under the 55 fm. level, has lost a little within the last few days, and now yields 1 ton per fathom. — Los Quinton Mine: In the 25, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode continues large and strong, and is looking very kindly, yielding ¾ ton per fathom. In the 55 fm. level east, west of same shaft, is still unproductive. The lode in the 45 fm. level east, west of the above shaft, has fallen off a little in value since our last report, and now yields 1 ton per fathom. In the 45, east of ditto, the lode is compact and solid, and yields 1 ton per fathom. In the 32, east of Addis's shaft, the lode is large, consisting chiefly of quartz and lead ore, and yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 27, east of Henty's shaft, is yielding good stones of lead ore. In the 32, west of ditto, the lode is spotted with lead, but is not yielding enough to value. In the 45, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode, which has fallen during the past week, now yields ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of this shaft, is large, letting out water freely, and yielding ¾ ton per fathom.

LUSITANIAN.—Oct. 11: In the 140, west of Taylor's, on Basto's lode, the lode is 15 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan, with a branch of flookan and schist. In the 140 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and schist. In the 130 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a branch of ore worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the 110, east of River shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 90 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the adit west of Perez's shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of soft quartz and small stones of rich ore. In the 8, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding small stones of ore. In the 28, west of the cross-cut, west of Perez's shaft, the lode is 4 in. wide, composed of a little flookan and country. In the 28, east of the cross-cut west, the

lode is worth ¾ ton of ore per fathom. In the 18, east of cross-cut, west of Perez's, the lode is worth ¾ ton of ore per fathom. In the 28, west of the slide, the lode is 9 in. wide, at times giving stones of ore. In the 38, east of Taylor's, the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 38, west of Taylor's, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of flookan; in this end we have driven through some small branches ½ in. wide. — Carrabal: In the 60 cross-cut, south of incline shaft, the ground is a hard gneiss, as in the ground in the 60 north. In No. 11 winze, below the 20, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and blende. In the 50, east of incline, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of blende and lead together per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is in strings, and unproductive. In the 40 east the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz and stones of lead. In the 30 east the lode is split into branches, composed of quartz and spots of lead. In the 20 east the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, munde, and spots of lead. In the adit level, west of incline shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of quartz and a little blende.

WEST CANADA.—F. Williams, Sept. 30: Huron Copper Bay Mine: We are still making good progress in sinking Stephens' winze below the 35. The lode, on the whole, is improved since last report, especially on the north side, and yields fully 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 20 east is again improving, and now yields 2½ tons per fathom. The stope below the 35, west of Palmer's, we commenced to work last week, and the lode

is looking well, producing over 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the back of the 35, east of Bray's engine-shaft, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The stope east of this shaft, and west of Bartle's winze, below the 35, is a little improved, and now produces 2½ tons per fathom. The stope below the 20, west of Carmichael's winze, is still idle, and the men assisting at the new works. The lode in the 50, west of Palmer's, is not quite so productive as when last reported on; the lode yields 3 tons per fathom. The stope below the 50, west of this shaft, is still looking splendid, and produces fully 4 tons per fathom, with every appearance of continuing to yield large quantities of ore for a considerable time. The 6, west of Palmer's, is unproductive, but on the whole I think the lode is looking a little more kindly. The 60, east of Bray's, produces 2 tons per fathom. Bartle's winze, sinking below the 50, east of this shaft, yields 2½ tons per fm. — Wellington Mine: The stope on the east of Rowe's shaft is worth 2½ tons per fathom, and the stope west produces 3 tons per fathom. We are making good progress at the works. The stack is now completed, and the masons are now pushing ahead as fast as possible with the tower and flues. The buildings over the furnaces and tanks we hope to have finished by the end of next week, so that the masons will be under cover whilst erecting the furnaces, and I have no doubt but what we shall have the five furnaces in full work long before Christmas.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

PERU.

THE BELLAVISTA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £30,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable—5s. on application, 10s. on allotment. Three months' notice will be given of any future calls. Shareholders have the option of paying up their shares in full at once or before the 30th day of November, and can exchange their certificates for share warrants to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

DU PRE THORNTON, Esq., Union Club, Trafalgar-square, and "The Heath," Herford.
C. TITIAN HAWKINS, Esq., Summertown, Oxford.
C. M. HUGHES, Esq., Dartmouth-park-road, Highgate.
HAMMERTON CRUMP, Esq., Director of the Toulumne Gold Mining Company (Limited).
Capt. H. BARRY BARNHAM, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park.
ALFRED BRYANT, Esq., Director of the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Company (Limited).
BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street, London, and its Branches.
BROKERS—Messrs. FIELD, WOOD, AND HAYNES, 9, Warford-court, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR—C. E. SHEA, Esq., 36, King William-street, London, E.C.
OFFICES, — 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

Peru, from the time of the Incas to the present, has been justly celebrated for its immense mineral wealth, and especially for the extraordinary richness of its silver mines.

This company has been formed to re-work some of the richest mines in that country, and which are situated on the property known as the Mineral Hacienda, San José de Bellavista, two leagues distant from Oyon, in the province of Cajatambo, and about thirty leagues from the port of Huacho, which will shortly be within a few hours communication by railway with Lima.

The hacienda (or farm) is very extensive, having houses, fields, rights of pasture, good roads, abundance of water (there being a river through the property), and is well situated on the main road, and in the centre of the mines, affording every convenience for an extensive mining establishment, for which it has been used during the last 300 years.

The mines leased to this company are eight in number, one of which is that celebrated silver mine, "Candelaria," from which immense riches have been taken from comparatively shallow workings, the deepest point being only 10 fms. below the adit level. The official paper, *Mercurio Peruano*, 1792, published in the time of the Spanish Viceroy, relates that the mine Candelaria "produces immense quantities of very rich ore, comprising native sulphure, and oxide of silver; and is so rich that it pays well to employ 1400 Indians in only carrying on their backs the water out of this mine."

The richness of the lode is also verified by examination of the waste heaps of ore, estimated at thousands of tons, and which will give nearly 60 ozs. of silver to the ton; ore now in London, broken from the lode, contains over 2000 ozs. to the ton, of the value of £500 per ton. This mine can be at once easily and economically worked by means of a turbine and pump only.

In 1789, it is stated in official documents recorded in Lima that Don José Elias de Arbeliza gave \$30,000 for a share; and in 1827 Edward McCall, Esq., of the house of Allsopp and Co., Lima, gave many thousands of pounds for the freehold of the hacienda and mines, and immediately commenced an adit level to unwater this mine. The works were completed at a cost of nearly \$40,000, but for the want of engineering skill the level was not kept, and so left the bottom of the mine undrained for about 10 fms. At this time ore was raised containing 3000 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The War of Independence taking away the workmen the mines were stopped, and the workings have not since been resumed. There is now perfect security for person and property, the miners are exempt from military service, and mining is specially encouraged and protected by the Government.

In addition to this celebrated "Candelaria" Mine, there are seven other rich mines of copper and lead, containing from 100 to 2000 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 60 per cent. of copper and 50 per cent. of lead, and known as—

"LA SANTISIMA TRINIDAD,"
"EL NIÑO PERDIDO,"
"ASUMPCION,"
"TRANSITO,"
"SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA,"
"LA MAGDALENA,"
"LA DESPRECIADA,"

which, together with all buildings, erections, works, water-courses, rights of water and roads, have been acquired by this company on lease for the term of 20 years, commencing April, 1870, for the sum of £15,000, one-half of which will be taken in shares by the vendor. The company is not subject to any royalty. The rental is very low, being only \$250 for the first five years, \$500 for the second five years, \$750 for the third five years, and for the remaining five years \$1250 per annum.

Coal of good quality can be delivered at the hacienda, at 10s. per ton, from a large vein in the neighbourhood. The farm will at all times provide abundance of fodder for the mules, and the back carriage of salt and provisions for the well-known mines of "Cerro de Pasco," will nearly defray the down cost. Cerro de Pasco is about 40 miles beyond Bellavista; labour is abundant and cheap; miners are paid 2s. 3d., and labourers 2s. per diem.

It is intended to reduce the poor ores into a rich silver regulus, to be shipped with the richer ores to England. In the first instance a sufficient number of mules will be purchased for the delivery of 30 tons of ore and regulus per month at the port of shipment. As the produce will not be less than 1000 ozs. of silver to the ton, the value of which will amount to £7500 per month, there will be a profit of at least £4000 per month after paying all costs and charges.

The richness and abundance of the ores, and the facility with which they can be extracted, combined with the low rate of wages, and the proximity of coal for smelting, enable the company to work these valuable mines with an almost nominal capital.

The operations will be conducted by a mining captain of experience, and will be controlled by the resident director in Lima, whose local knowledge acquired by a residence of several years in Peru, in which country he occupies a high and influential position, will be of the highest practical importance.

The agreement, samples of the ores, Articles of Association, and all particulars, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectus and forms of application for shares may be obtained; and at the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE.

Dated October 17, 1870, is made between David Stevens of the first part, and the company of the second part.

Vannin Silver-Lead Mining Company (LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

ALURED DUMBELL, Esq., Ramsey.
Capt. RICHARD ROWE, Manager, Great Laxey Mines.
ROBERT ARCHER, Esq., Douglas.
WILLIAM CLAGUE, Esq., Port Mahon, Sheffield.
BANKERS—Messrs. DUMBELL, SON, AND HOWARD, Isle of Man.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—CHARLES B. NELSON, Esq., Advocate, Ramsey.
MANAGER—Captain W. H. ROWE.

OFFICES,—1, ALBERT STREET, RAMSEY, ISLE OF MAN.
ABCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH YARD, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of laying open and working, by means of adit or day levels, the Great Laxey and other lead-bearing lodes, which have recently been discovered crossing the Lezayre Hills, near Ramsey, Isle of Man, showing good ore at surface.

The sett, which contains about 500 acres of ground, held under the Crown at a royalty of one-twelfth, is situated to the west of Glenauldin, on the direct line of the Great Laxey and Great North Laxey lodes.

For several years past the whole extent of ground between the Glenauldin and Snibby Rivers has undergone a careful series of trials, which have resulted in the discovery of several rich-looking lead lodes, the most important of which—called the Centre lode—has been proved by careful and independent drillings by Captain W. H. Rowe and the men employed on the Ordnance Survey, to be the continuation of the Great Laxey Lode, which is at present producing a profit of £30,000 a year, equal to 30 per cent. per annum on the capital.

In this sett the lode possesses all the most important features which distinguish it at Laxey, such as bearing, dip, composition, and position relative to sea-level, and especially in the fact of its being intersected both vertically and horizontally by several large lead-bearing cross veins of the most favourable character for the production of heavy deposits of ore.

A strong elvan course runs through the sett, and, crossing the Laxey lode at its point of junction with the other lodes, forms a rare combination, which practical miners consider is certain to result in the formation of large bodies of ore.

Taking into account the highly important facts of the level of the proposed deep adit being about the same as the adit at Great Laxey, and the deepest workings at Great North Laxey, and that splendid samples of lead ore are at present to be seen at the surface, the opinion entertained by experienced miners who have seen the ground that a valuable paying mine will be developed by a trifling outlay is fully justified, and almost certain of being realised.

The conformation of the ground is especially favourable for mining purposes, being traversed by a deep ravine (called Cartwright's Glen), from which adit or day levels can be driven to cut the lodes at the depth of about 40 fathoms.

A never-failing supply of water is available at all times for ore dressing and other purposes, and there is good road leading from the mine to Ramsey, which is about two miles distant.

The property has been secured to the company for the sum of £4000, one-half of which will be taken in paid-up shares, and the remainder in cash.

Attention is requested to the annexed reports of Captain Absalom Francis and Capt. W. H. Rowe, and to the maps accompanying the prospectus, particularly to the section showing the relative levels of Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, and Vannin Mines.

No better corroborative evidence of the sound and bona fide character of the undertaking can be adduced than the fact of the manager of the Great Laxey Mines having joined the board of directors. Practical miners of the district have long entertained a very high opinion of the property, and it is confidently believed to be the best investment ever submitted to the public in connection with mining in the Isle of Man.

Every information can be obtained at the office of the company, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS.

I have much pleasure in giving my opinion of the mine, and particularly so as I am enabled to speak of it in the highest terms. I was especially struck with the highly mineralised character of the rocks, and their bearing upon the numerous lodes which traverse the property, and, without going into the matter particularly, I may say I consider them faultless. Another very important feature is the masterly appearance of the three north and south lodes pointed out to me, but especially the centre one, being a powerful lead lode, in which I saw

some beautiful specimens of ore. The western or Kelly's lode dips eastward; the lead lode is nearly vertical; but the flookan, the most eastern of the three, dips west, so that a glance at the section will show that they intersect each other in depth, which circumstance is most favourable for mineral deposits. The distance between the flookan and lead lode is about 20 fms., and from the latter to Kelly's about 35 fms. on the line of the river. There is also a distinct channel of rocks of an elvan character in the property, which runs nearly east and west, and, consequently, intersects the before-mentioned lodes at nearly right angles—which fact, in connection with the other favourable indications mentioned, stamps it as a mine of great promise.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN W. H. ROWE.

For many years I have entertained a very high opinion of the tract of ground lying to the north-west of Glenauldin, comprising part of the Lezayre Hills, and now known as the Vannin Mining Sett. This opinion, I am glad to say, has been justified by the discovery—after a careful series of trials—of the Great Laxey lode (which passes through the sett, and shows rich specimens of lead ore and gossan at the surface), together with numerous other lead-bearing lodes and cross-veins, in contact with a highly congenial "elvan" course of rock, which in itself contains veins and branches of lead, blende, iron, pyrites, &c. The whole group of lodes can be most advantageously worked by a deep adit driven from the ravine at Cartwright's, where, from the abrupt and precipitous nature of the ground, a cover of 40 fathoms will be obtained on the Great Laxey lode by a driving of less than 60 fathoms; while a little to the north the adit will attain a depth of over 60 fathoms. Another feature of considerable moment in this district is, that the adit will command all the lodes at good settled depth as regards sea level. A glance at the accompanying section of the ground from Great Laxey will explain the importance of this. There are at least four well-defined lodes crossing the Glen, including the Great Laxey, which a close examination will show possesses here almost the exact characteristics as at Laxey; indeed, the geological features in many respects I consider superior; and what is a most unusual, as well as highly favourable, feature is the fact of the lodes forming junctions in depth as well as horizontally. Taking all the facts into consideration, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the Vannin Mine will turn out a first-class investment. The indications are all that practical men can desire, the lodes, the rock, and the junctions being in plain words, of the right sort for the production of a really good and permanent mine. Some of the oldest miners of the district have always considered there was something good to be found at Cartwright's; and the present discovery of what undoubtedly is the continuation of Great Laxey lode, yielding such fine samples of gossan and lead ore at surface, ensures a valuable mining property, which can be both quickly developed and cheaply worked.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Directors of the Vannin Mining Company (Limited), 1, Albert-street, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Vannin Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £. being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the sum of 5s. per share on allotment; and I agree to the Articles of Association of the company, and authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of shares allotted to me.
Usual Signature
Name in full
Residence
Date..... Profession

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—Henry Francis, Oct. 20: We completed the water-course yesterday; it has been an expensive piece of work, at the same time a necessity, and we shall in future reap the benefit of it in our dressing department. The No. 2 adit level east is driving on a lode producing about 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut north from No. 2 adit, we have still a strong promising looking lode. We shall resume operations in the deep adit without delay; some of our men from the water course being disengaged, and will now be employed in this part of the mine. Our dressing is being carried on with vigour, although the storms and rain of the last few days have somewhat retarded us, where our dressers have been exposed to the rain.

BALLACORISH.—Capt. Trevelyan, Oct. 19: In the end driving towards King's lode the ground has changed in appearance during the last few days, being mixed with sparry branches throughout, and letting out more water than formerly. The water in King's shaft continues to sink slowly. In the end driving north at the 12, on the course of the lode, there is not much alteration since my last report, as the men have been engaged taking up the bottom and securing the level, preparatory to extending it north on the lode. In the cross-cut driving west from engine-shaft to the 36, to intersect the lode, the ground is becoming much more mixed with spar, and the water increases as we extend the level west. We are getting on with the dressing of the tributaries' ores as fast as we possibly can.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Oct. 20: I have this day broken samples of the north tin lode, and having tried them find them to be very good. No. 1 sample 2 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. 6 ozs.; No. 2 sample 2 qr. 23 lbs. 14 ozs. This is real good work, and I must say I was quite surprised at such results, as I could see but very little tin in the stone; this is a fine lode of tin, about 12 ft. wide, and up to surface or nearly so. I also think we are near the lode in the middle adit cross-cut south; we have also a cross-cut driven over 40 fathoms north towards this great tin lode; this is a great spec of itself, and I have no doubt but this will be a great mine ere long.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Oct. 20: The shaftmen are cutting ground for a trip-plat under the 103 fm. level, and driving at this level is continued by the side of the lode east and west. The 90 end west is opening a fine course of ore; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding from 8 to 9 tons of ore per fm., and looks promising to continue. Dividing by the side of the lode has been continued in the 90 and 75 fm. levels east. The stopes throughout the mine are still looking well.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, Oct. 19: The lode in the 10, east of cross-cut, is still looking better, and I expect to cut into the good bunch of ore we have in the level above now every day. We have extended this level 8 fathoms on the course of the lode, after opening a cross-cut 3 fms. 4 ft. south. The cross-cut north from the 25 has been extended 8 fms.; the ground is composed of blue slate and spar, and I calculate we have 3 fms. yet to drive to cut the north lode. The 25 adit east has been extended on the soft part of the lode 15 fms. 2 ft. since July 26, the day of the last meeting; the lode is composed of soft clay-slate and spar, of a very promising character, producing spots of lead ore occasionally. In the straight, or main, adit the water is still bursting out of the end, which is a good sign of the lode being near. This level has been extended 7 fms. 3 ft. since July, making a total drive of 38 fms. in advance of the old workings. We are pushing on as fast as the weather will permit with the buildings on surface, and the 16 in. cylinder horizontal engine, boiler, and 30-inch crusher. The "Little Wonder" underground continues to work well in pumping and drawing, and consumes but little coal.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Oct. 15: The enlarging of the winze below the 66 for the diagonal engine-shaft is completed, and the sinking below is being proceeded with. The 66, east of Letcher's, is worth 81. per fathom, and west, in the same level, 51. per fathom; this is the first time we have hit the vein to value in this end. The stopes in the bottom of the 60, near this end, are worth 71. per fathom. In the 15 north, east of Polgar's shaft, the Wheal Batey lode has just been cut, and although small, is of a very promising character, and worth 51. per fathom. This looks healthy. The stopes above this level continues worth 121. per fathom. The ground around Nanny's shaft, in the 18, is being secured, preparatory to the clearing of the shaft below this level. The various pitches throughout the mine continue to yield large quantities of tinstuff.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Oct. 20: The part of the lode we are cutting through in the cross-cut, south from the 54, is much the same as when last reported, producing 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom; the ground keeps exceedingly hard, but I have no doubt when the drive is through this hard ground we shall cut into a rich body of ore. The stopes throughout the mine continues to yield their usual quantity of ore. No other change.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—J. Rawlings, R. Hill, Oct. 20: There is not any alteration since our last report. Our present working above the adit level must certainly prove that if the mine are drained out we should have a good dividend-paying mine.

CAEYNOX.—Oct. 19: At the engine-shaft we have hung tackle, and put in the clistem in the 50, and I find we shall be obliged to put in several sets of timber to keep the ground from falling in, for although the rock is moderately hard to sink through, it gets bad by the action of the air and water; we must secure it before sinking the shaft any deeper. In the 30 west, on the north lode, the end is letting out water freely, and producing a little lead ore, but not enough to value; this end is passing through the poor bar of ground seen in the level above between Nos. 1 and 2 winzes. In the 30, on the south lode, the ground is good, and we are still driving by the side of the lode. The stopes in the back of the 50 are still looking quite as well as they were last week, having met with a vugh, which has disordered the lode for the time. Nothing new in the 40 fm. level cross-cut north since last reported on. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of shaft, is worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom. The men in the 20 have taken down the horse of ground between the two branches of the south lode, and are now breaking some capital blende and a little lead ore. The stopes below the adit are producing 1½ tons of blende per fathom. Nothing new in the adit cross-cut north in the eastern part of the mine. We are going on with the dressing as fast as we possibly can, but the weather is very much against us.

CAPPAGH.—Wm. Thomas, Oct. 18: In the stope west of engine-shaft, in back of the 64, the lode is 5 feet wide, and producing good stones of ore; we have to-day set another stop in bottom of the 64, to four men, at 41. per fm., to carry all the lode, which is about 5 feet wide, and will produce good ore, and having just received invoice of steel borers and hammers, which I expect this week, as soon as they arrive we shall set other ore stopes in the 34 and 34, and also a rise in back of the 64 on the north lode, and continue the lode. The stopes in the back of the 50 are still looking quite as well as they were last week, having met with a vugh, which has disordered the lode for the time. Nothing new in the 40 fm. level cross-cut north since last reported on. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of shaft, is worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom. The men in the 20 have taken down the horse of ground between the two branches of the south lode, and are now breaking some capital blende and a little lead ore. The stopes below the adit are producing 1½ tons of blende per fathom. Nothing new in the adit cross-cut north in the eastern part of the mine. We are going on with the dressing as fast as we possibly can, but the weather is very much against us.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—Charles Williams, Oct. 20: Pensarn: The 10 west of engine-shaft has been extended within a short distance of the rich deposit of ore gone down in the shallow workings above, and from all appearances we are now about entering the same. The lode in the end is over 6 ft. wide, consisting of spar, blende, muddle, and clistem, and the lode is 10 ft. wide, and 3 fms. wide, and every day we are getting a more and more improved. —Brynnar Old Adit: The cross-cut north from this level to intersect the lead lode is progressing favourably, the ground in the end consisting of light blue clay-slate, intermixed with spar, containing spots of copper and lead ore. —Boundary Adit: The cross-cut south to intersect the Brynnar lead lode is within a short distance of the same; the stratum is everything that can be desired for a great course of ore. The north and south lode is worth 301. per fathom. The dressing of the ore is being proceeded with satisfactorily.

CERN CONSOLS.—Evan Evans, Oct. 15: We have a large quantity of lead in the 9 fm. level, and I am glad to say this will yield a good profit on the working. It is dipping towards the north and south lode, and I have no doubt that it will turn out a large quantity of lead before it forms a junction with that lode. The ground is precisely the same, both where we are getting lead and where the north and south lode looks so well, as I have seen yielding enormous quantities of lead in Talargoch Mine. As we go on with our present operations I expect to meet in the junction of these lodes with an increased quantity of lead. I may say that I am now more convinced than ever that our north and south lode will turn out a most valuable one.

CHARLES MAN-BRIDGE, E. Evans, Oct. 20: We have been for the last few days driving east and west in the 9 fm. level, and have very good lead, more especially east, going towards the north and south lode. It has always been the opinion of mining men that the ground between the engine-shaft and the north and south lode would prove productive for lead. This we have now proved to be the case, as the more we get into this ground the richer the lode proves, and, judging from the small space from which we have just got out about 5 tons of beautiful ore, there is every reason to believe that handsome profits will soon be realized from this part of the mine alone. We have sunk a little in the 15, on the north and south lode, and have very good lead, but are compelled to abandon it until we get the engine up to keep the water under. We are now driving on the lode west of the new shaft at Pen Cefn. The lode looks very promising, but there is not yet much lead. The new engine-shaft, on the north and south lode, still continues hard.

CHIVERTON.—G. E. Tremayne, J. Borlase, Oct. 20: Borlase's engine-shaft is now sunk below the 70 for the engine and clistem, when this is fixed we shall commence to sink for the 70. The 60 is driven west 4 fms. below the 36, lode is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, quartz, and muddle, lode at present spare for driving. No other change throughout the mine since the meeting.

CHIVERTON VALLEY.—J. Juleff, J. Trevillian, Oct. 20: We have a very promising looking lode in the 85 fm. level end, east of Retallack's. Retallack's shaft sinking below the 85 is down 4 fathoms. No iteration in the 65 west since our last report. Trevelyan's shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking.

CLARA CONSOLS.—B. Northey, Oct. 18: We are still making good progress in draining and clearing the mine, and expect within a week to be down to the 32 fm. level. I am glad to say that our explorations in the old workings at the 20 have been successful; we have discovered a new lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, worth from 15 to 20 cwt. of silver-lead of excellent quality per fathom; this is entirely new from anything noticed by the former workers, and quite a new discovery, which adds to the value of the property very considerably. Everything is going on satisfactorily, and we are making rapid progress.

GRENVILLE AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, Wm. J. Pauli, Oct. 18: Start's and Pelly's stopes are engaged carrying out their contracts, as reported last week. All other operations are without change. We hope to drop the bucket-lift at Pelly's engine-shaft, below the 190, early in next week.

DOLWEN.—J. Davis, Oct. 19: The shaftmen have about 3 fathoms more to sink, and the adit has to be extended 6½ fathoms to form a communication. The lode in the adit is much wider than the level, and as we reach the footwall it improves in character, so that I expect we shall have like ribs of ore coming in as we had for 10 fathoms sinking in the shaft.

EAST CARN BREA.—J. Rodda, Oct. 20: The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing sawing work, and looking promising for improvement. In this level west the lode is greatly improved, and now worth 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. We have commenced to slope the back of this level, where the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west is worth 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The 80 east, and also the rise is suspended for the present, and two of the men put in the 80 west; the others are put to cross-cut north of the old engine-shaft, with the view of meeting with the shoot of ore seen in Terrell's pitch, on No. 1 lode, in the bottom of the 70 fm. level, where the lode has improved during the last few days; 2 or 3 fms. driving will satisfy us on this point—ground easy. In the 60 cross-cut, north of the old

engine-shaft, we have intersected a branch 6 in. wide, containing a little copper ore, and rich stones of tin.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 15: The ground in the 134 north is favourable for driving; the lode is composed chiefly of quartz. The lode in the 134 south is 2 feet wide, looks very promising, and yields tin to save. The lode in the 122 north is smaller than usual, but is better in quality as we approach the parallel of the tin ground, Providence Mine. The lode in the 122 south is 1 ft. wide, and yields good quality tinstuff; this end will now pay for driving, and the ground being opened would work at a profit. There is no alteration in the winze below the 122, the 106 north, nor in any other place.

EAST SETON.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Henry Arthur, Oct. 20: Basset's engine-shaft is now 2½ fms. below the 34; lode increasing in size, and improving in appearance. The flat-roof shaft is now 1½ fm. below the 34; lode 4 ft. wide, composed principally of flookan and spar, with occasional stones of copper ore. —Cartwright's Shaft: The 34 west has been driven very near to the boundary, and suspended, and the men put to sink on a kindly lode, which will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, with a little tin, worth altogether 131. per fathom. We have three stopes working by 10 men, worth for copper and tin 121. per fm.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Oct. 15: All the different places are of precisely the same value as stated in our report of Thursday last. We are very busy preparing for the sampling, which we think will come up to our estimate.

G. R. Odgers, Oct. 19: We have to-day sampled (computed) 256 tons of copper ore. There is no change of notice in any place underground, because the men this week have been principally employed preparing the ore.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrell, Oct. 19: North Lode: We have sunk 4 fms. below the 80, and we find the tin ground still dipping east, but there are favourable indications in the deepest place in the shaft, westward against the lode, where we broke some splendid stones of tin to-day. In the eastern end of the shaft we have a very rich lode. We are busily engaged putting in the steam-whirl, which will enable us to draw more stuff, when we shall resume the driving of the 80 west under the rich runs of tin ground gone below the 70, which I have no doubt will lay open a very valuable piece of ground. At the western shaft we are cutting plat at the 20, and shall shortly resume sinking in a lode worth 251. per fathom.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, Oct. 19: The ground in the winze-shaft is at present mixed up with branches of gossan and spar, with a little water oozing from the south side, which indicates we are not far off from the lode. The character of the ground in the deep adit is much the same as last week; the men are working spiritedly, and driving about 6 feet per week.

EXMOUTH (Silver-Lead).—John Cook, Oct. 18: On Thursday, the 18th inst., we sampled at Newton, computed, 125 tons of good quality blende, for which we are waiting tenders. We have also about 12 tons of lead and 10 tons of Jack dressed, and we consider we have about 15 tons of lead and about 10 tons of blende on the floors undressed, and which would have been dressed, but for want of water were unable to do it. In the deep adit end south the ground is easier, and the lode is producing about 2 tons of blende per fathom. In the shallow level south, on Jack lode, the lode is at present small and poor, but rather inclined to open, and which no doubt will, as the ground is easier. The tribute pitches and stopes are looking well throughout, and we have no doubt of being able to continue our regular samplings of lead and blende, if not increase them. Our levels, railways, shafts, &c., are in good condition, and the machinery works well.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. Verran, Oct. 20: The various points in operation are being pushed on with all possible dispatch, but there is nothing since the last report to call for any special remark. We are in the lead lode in the 45 west, but not through it; the water is completely drained from the level above, and the men are pleased to see. The 35 west is progressing favourably, and will soon be in the same run of ground in which the winze has been sunk, and the deep adit level, which has produced good quantities of copper ore, and from which we are still raising good quantities of very fair quality. The tribute pitch in the back of the 45, east of Saw's shaft, still looks well.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, Oct. 19: The lode in the 145 south is without any change to notice, but the ground continues better for progress. We are still driving the 130 north on the west side of the lode, the progress being made in the cross-cut, and the lode is 10 ft. wide, and produces 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, south rise, is unproductive to value. We have not yet cut through the lode in the 100, north end, but continue to drive by its side; the ground is not quite so good for progress. We have suspended the winze in bottom of this level, and are now repairing the 115, preparatory to putting up a rise to communicate with the said winze. We have driven a short distance north and south on the branch passing through in the 84 cross-cut west, south from engine-shaft; it has a very promising appearance for an early improvement, and producing saving work. The west lode, in the 72 north, from Taylor's cross-cut, is producing some saving work, and looking very kindly to improve as we go up in it. The west part of the lode, driving north from cross-cut, north from Orchard air-shaft, is producing 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the south end it is producing 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are just the same as for some time past. The tribute department is also just the same.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Oct. 15: The 95, east of King's engine-shaft, also the rise going in the back of the 95 west, is conducted by the side of the lode, and consequently there is no change in these points to report. We are opening upon the lode in the bottom of the 95, near the engine-shaft, where we find the lode going down, producing fine stones of tin. The lode in the 82, east of said shaft, is reduced in value, yielding occasional stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level (82) is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Nichol's stopes, in the bottom of the 70, east of Terrell's winze, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. Since our stopes, in the back of the 82, east of Cradock's winze, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are still driving north from our first batch of tin within the coming week.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, Oct. 18: No ore has been taken down from Harvey's lode, at the 75 east; the ground by the side of the lode is more favourable for progress. The 52 east is worth 61. per fathom, and likely to improve. The 45 west is worth 91. per fathom. The 35 west is worth 151. per fathom. The 35 east is worth 81. per fathom; the ground in these ends is very favourable for progress. The stopes on this lode are worth from 121. to 151. per fathom. We are pushing the lode in the 35, to cut Arrol's lode, as fast as possible; ground favourable. We are still driving north from the new south lode, at the 78, to cut another part of the lode standing in that direction. The tribute pitches, on the whole, have a little improved. Our next sampling, computed 230 tons, will be sold on Thursday next, the 20th inst.

GORSBDD AND CELLYN LEVEL.—Oct. 18: At our pay and settling, last Saturday, I found upon going down Coetia Eithin shaft that the water had disappeared from the bottom; also at Coetia Gelynen that the water was running down, producing about 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, north end, is still looking quite as well as they were last week, having met with a vugh, which has disordered the lode for the time. Nothing new in the 40 fm. level cross-cut north since last reported on. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of shaft, is worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom. The men in the 20 have taken down the horse of ground between the two branches of the south lode, and are now breaking some capital blende and a little lead ore. The stopes below the adit are producing 1½ tons of blende per fathom. Nothing new in the adit cross-cut north in the eastern part of the mine. We are going on with the dressing as fast as we possibly can, but the weather is very much against us.

GREAT BRON FOWNOG.—W. Wasley, Oct. 20: We are making fair progress with clearing the old Day level, considering the nature of the work, and are getting on well with driving the Day level towards the new engine-shaft; we have about 5½ yards more to drive to get under the shaft. I expect that the pair of 15 in. cylinder engines, drawing-drum, pumping gear, and steam capstan, will be ready to work by Monday next, when we shall go on sinking the shaft with a possible dispatch. The tributaries at No. 4 are still getting a fair quantity of ore.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Oct. 19: The lode in the bottom level (110), driving north, I am glad to say has improved according to the expectations I held out in my last report; it is now 3 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead per fathom; the character of the lode altogether is better than I have ever before seen it, and I shall be greatly disappointed if we do not now go on to open out a great length of productive and valuable ore ground. There is no particular change to note in the 96 and 84 fm. level ends, or in the stopes. In the 84 fm. level end, driving south, the lode continues to open out well, quite 3 ft. wide, well defined, and worth over 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the furthest into the mountain slope, towards Great Laxey, of any other in the mine, and has a cover of fully 100 fms. to the surface. I am of opinion that in this direction we are approaching some cross lodes known to exist between the 60 fm. level end and the Great Laxey boundary. If this should turn out correct, we are certainly open to a great discovery any day; at any rate, I do not know of a more valuable piece of mining ground unexplored anywhere. We shall sample the lode on Thursday next.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Oct. 20: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of white iron, with quartz and kilaas, and occasional stones of lead ore. In the 10 south the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz and flookan, with good stones of lead ore; the lode is looking favourable for an improvement shortly. The stopes above this level continues to produce its usual quantity of lead, about 7 cwt. per fm. The adit cross-cut towards the blende lode is still in the elvan, but the men are making a little better progress now than they have during the last few weeks.

GREAT ROCK.—Capt. Kemp, Oct. 19: The lode in the engine-shaft is looking very favourable; the ground seems to be taking a change, and becoming more mineralised. I hope to see a great improvement here before long. I have put two men in the old stopes in the back of the 12, east of engine-shaft; the lode is producing saving work. The stopes under the 6 is not looking quite so well as when last reported. The 12 is being cleared as fast as possible. Dressing is being pushed with all speed.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, Oct. 20: I have six men sinking the engine-shaft, and six men driving tackle, so that the shaft is sinking day and night. I have also two men driving the side of King's lode, and the lode has sent up large rocks rich for tin. I shall be obliged to drive by the side of the lode a little further, as the lode is crushed a little. You will remember I reported that the old miners had been down as deep as the 10; they have taken away part of the lode, the other part being crushed. I am pleased to say that we have had some rain, and the water has increased at the engine-shaft, and we shall fix the repeating-lift this week, when I shall be in a position to keep the stamps constantly at work. The lode in the 10 is looking well, and your prospects are very good indeed.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Rodda, Oct. 19: The lode in the 140 rise over No. 3 cross-cut, is worth 91. per fathom for tin. We have reached the south wall of the tin lode in Bodilly's cross-cut, at the 125 west, thereby proving it to be 4½ fms. wide; the south part of the lode, on which we have commenced to drive west, is worth 201. per fathom. The end driving east of the cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, is worth 161. per fathom. We have commenced to slope the back of this level, and are laying down tramroad to put the stuff to shaft, which will be completed as quick as possible.

GREAT WESTERN.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 19: We have two men sinking the engine-shaft, and six men driving tackle, so that the shaft is sinking day and night. I have also two men driving the side of King's lode, and the lode has sent up large rocks rich for tin. I shall be obliged to drive by the side of the lode a little further, as the lode is crushed a little. You will remember I reported that the old miners had been down as deep as the 10; they have taken away part of the lode, the other part being crushed. I am pleased to say that we have had some rain, and the water has increased at the engine-shaft, and we shall fix the repeating-lift this week, when I shall be in a position to keep the stamps constantly at work. The lode in the 10 is looking well, and your prospects are very good indeed.

GREAT WESTERN.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 19: Fisher's Lode: At Mitchell's engine shaft we are cutting elvan plat, &c., preparatory to fixing a plunger-lift at the present bottom level. In the 30 end, driving west of Mitchell's engine-shaft, we

are glad to say there is a great improvement, the lode is worth 501. per fathom for width of level (4 feet). In this level, driving east, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 81. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level, driving east of this shaft, the lode is 6 inches wide, producing occasional stones of tin. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is improved, worth 21. per fathom. In the 30 end, west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 71. per fathom. The flat-roof shaft is down to the 30 fm. level, and the men just commenced to drive east. The lode in the end is worth 101. per fathom. —Middle Lode: Curtis's shaft is down 1 fm. 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fathom. In the 31 fm. level, west of the shaft, we have communicated the rise to the winze sunk from the level above, and set the back on tribute. —South Lode: In the 10 fm. level, driving east of Willis's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 31. per fathom, and opening tribute ground. In the deep adit, driving west, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing some good stones of tin.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—S. Harris, G. M. Henry, J. James, Oct. 19: The 204, driving east of Metal, is on a lode 1 foot wide, worth 101. per fathom. Ivey's shaftmen have completed the cutting of the drop-plat in the 216, and will resume the sinking of the shaft to-day. The 216 end is driven west of Ivey's shaft 13 fathoms, which is under the winze sinking below the 204; we have suspended the end for the present, and commenced to rise against the winze in order to effect a communication as soon as possible. This we expect to do by the end of the present month. The 204 is driven west of Ivey's shaft about 20 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 301. per fathom. We have driven 9 fms. through good tin ground in this end. The winze sinking below this level is now down near 6 fathoms, and is on a lode 1 foot wide, very rich, and worth from 301. to 401. per fathom. We are of opinion that this lode is standing north of the rise in the back of the 216, there is only about 16 ft. of ground standing between the rise and the winze, and as we have no well-defined lode in the rise, and strong water coming from the north of the rise, we calculate the lode must be north; if it proves to be so it will greatly add to the prospects of the mine. We have just commenced sinking Edwards's shaft below the 163; this shaft is three months old in this end. The 163 end is driven west of this shaft 5 fms.; this end presents a very kindly appearance, but is of little value. The winze sinking below this level, 10 fathoms east of shaft, is down 4 fathoms, and is on a lode and branches 4 ft. wide, and worth 401. per fathom. In the 152, west of Edwards's shaft, we have driven through a great many fathoms of ground disordered by the influence of the great cross-course, but we are glad to say we have now got through it, and yesterday intersected the lode to the west of it, and although so close to the cross-course the lode is strong and well defined, and is producing very good tinstuff; there is not sufficient done on it to give its value, but this we shall be able to do in a few days. We have about 50 fms. of ground standing between this and the next cross-course west for 130 fms. high; we shall open on the lode a fathom or two in this end in order to ascertain its bearing, &c., and then we shall resume the 142, which is now driven from the cross-course. We regard this as a most promising feature for the future of the mine, and being so close to Edwards's shaft, where we have great facilities for the discharge of both water and stuff. We are glad to say that all our development is going most satisfactorily.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smith, Oct. 18: Gwyn Liffon—South Shaft: There is no particular change in either of the stopes since last reported. The same applies to the drive north, on new lode.—Vuchelas New Adit: No change in the drive west since last reported.—Supposed New Lode: This lode is 2 ft. wide, and at present looking rather disordered by some branches of spar crossing the end, but is still yielding good stones of lead ore.

HAMMETT.—P. Temby, Oct. 19: We have cut the south wall of the north end this afternoon; there is so much water coming from it that the men can do but very little. I hope it will drain down in a day or two. No other change to notice.

HINGTON DOWN.—James Richards, Oct. 20: In Bailey's shaft, sinking below the 140, fair progress is being made, and the lode, which is still 5 ft. wide, produces good stones of copper ore. In the sump-winze sinking below the 140 west of Bailey's shaft, the lode maintains its size, 5 ft. wide, and continues of the same value—viz., 501. per fathom. In the 130 east the lode is large, 6 ft. wide, and still worth 81. per fathom. In the 110 west the ground admits of the progress being made. In the cross-cut west of the 40 yard level, being the lode still being driven through, proving still hard and slow for progress. In the stope in the back of the 100 west the lode is still worth 81. per fathom. In the deep adit level south there is no alteration.

HOBB'S HILL.—P. Temby, Oct. 19: Royal Lode: The end driving east from Tinner's Lane is very much improved, carrying a solid leader of tin on the south part; we broke some splendid samples this afternoon. We have 5 fathoms more to drive to communicate to the shaft in the field.

LLYWYDNOG.—J. Davis, Oct. 19: We have now drained the mine to about 5 fms. under the 30, or to the bottom of the old men's workings, where the ground has been stopped away right into the shaft. I have already advised you of the squaring down of this old engine-shaft to the 30 fm. level. We shall have a difficult and most tedious job for the next 5 fms. In timbering and thoroughly securing this portion of the shaft, to cut elvan-plat at the 40, and fix a plunger-lift from it to surface. The old divisions of the shaft must be removed, and the pumps shifted from the west to the east side; then re-divide the shaft, and put in a ladder-roof from the 30 to the 62 fm. level. This work will take about three months to complete; when done, the mine will be in most effective working order.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—W. Wasley, Oct. 20: Last Monday I stopped the sinking of Bright's shaft, and put the men to drive a cross-cut south. Last Saturday being the end of the month, I set to the tributaries near Bright's shaft to raise ore for this month, at 61. per ton, the men to pay all costs, and dress the ore, as before. I set the week before last to three men on tribute to repair the winze-shaft, put in footway, &c., with which they are getting on well, and expect in a few days they will be able to commence to work on ground, where, from the accounts given by some old men who worked there, I have no doubt but that they will get good ore.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nichols, Oct. 19: Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the 100 yard level south has greatly improved since last report; it is now worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and very promising for a further improvement. The stopes in the back of the level is the same as last reported, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 50 yard level, north of the cross-cut.—Fine Shaft: The cross-cut west of the 40 yard level, being driven forward with all possible speed; the ground is favourable for progress. The pitch in back of the 50 yard level north is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the bottom of the 40 north is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom.

NANTIOS CONSOLS.—T. P. Thomas, Oct. 20: Penrhif: The course of ore in the stope east and west of Daniel's winze, below the 26, is still holding good, the east end being as good, or better, than we have before seen it, and producing full 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The western end is looking equally promising, producing about 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom. This bunch of ore, of ore being in the back of the 26 only a few feet in length, and being now below that level already productive for 6 fathoms, and how much further we cannot say, is an important feature, and very much alters the character of this mine. We shall now suspend the stopes, and drive the 36, as stopping below a level is much more expensive than stopping above.—Bwlch Gwyn: The smiths' work is nearly complete for the drawing machine, and should the weather permit a few days we will see it and the poppet-head at the shaft in working order.

In the Mining Journal of Saturday last, we saw, under Capt. A. Francis, a notice of the management of these mines, with a comparison as to his taking a farm, and a farmer managing a lot of mines, and a statement that for 3001. he can make Bwlch Gwyn a permanent dividend-paying mine. As to the first part, I think he might do that which would be more likely to create an idea of madness than taking a farm of 1000 acres, and if his simile is to be applied to the management of these mines, I deem it my duty to remind him that the underground agent of these mines is a practical working miner, and has been for the last 25 years, as many of the agents in this and the Llanfyllid mines of those times, that he was most strongly recommended to me by Capt. Barbary, and I have found him a very steady, industrious, and sober man, fully competent to value ground, &c., and for the last two months, in addition to his underground duties, he has done the smiths' work of the mines, and superintended and worked at the dressing floors. As regards myself, I look to the accounts and the surface or commercial department, and I flatter myself I am as competent to discharge those duties as Capt. Francis, or any other captain. As to the statement that he can make Bwlch Gwyn a dividend-paying mine for 3001., as the present price of the mine is 1000 acres, and if his simile is to be applied to the management of these mines, I deem it my duty to remind him that the underground agent of these mines is a practical working miner, and has been for the last 25 years, as many of the agents in this and the Llanfyllid mines of those times, that he was most strongly recommended to me by Capt. Barbary, and I have found him a very steady, industrious, and sober man, fully competent to value ground, &c., and for the last two months, in addition to his underground duties, he has done the

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—During autumn a most valuable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impurities and erasing blemishes which have arisen from the presence of matters, previously absorbed, by various causes from being transferred through the pores. This special ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply-seated origin of the disease, and exerts a most wholesome and beneficial influence. Wherever it is applied, it purifies the blood, by purifying and opening the pores of the skin, and the indigestions give way to this simple treatment. The box of which plain instructions are furnished, contains the following directions:—
Bilious disorders, indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, lassitude, gout, and rheumatism, may be effectually checked in their painful progress, and the system long suffering eradicated by these remedies.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Meetings of the Wicklow Copper and New Quabradra Companies—J. P. Clemes' Report on the Almada Mines—Special Reports on the Nanteos Consols and Rhydallog—"Colliery Management," by J. Hyslop—Progressive Series of Popular Lectures on Geology, Lecture I.—Some Observations on Coal and Coal Mining, &c. (W. Rowley)—Diamond Fields of South Africa (H. Hall)—Diamonds, and Diamond Seekers—Waste of Fuel (T. W. Lewis)—Sherman Process of Purifying Iron and Making Steel from Common English Iron—Institution of Civil Engineers' Award of Premiums—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mine Reports—Original Correspondence: Govan Foundry and Iron Works; Newport Iron Works; Scotch Pig-Iron Warrant Stores; Rating of Mines and Collieries (J. G. Williams); Rating to the Poor; Prevention of Colliery Accidents, No. IV.; Wheel, Huel, or Mine; Metals and their Ores, No. XIV. (E. Gledhill); Destructive Fire near Grass Valley (T. Faull); Great Royaltan, a Progressive Mine; Nanteos Consols; Mining in South Wales, and Mr. H. Gibson, &c.

INDIAN COAL.—It is satisfactory to learn that the practicability of using native coal for Indian consumption is daily becoming more generally recognised. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have just been advised by their manager, Mr. Adley, that the Bombay Government have sanctioned the supply of 1000 tons monthly of their coal, at 18s. per ton. As the contract extends to the end of 1872 from the present time, the advantage to the company will be a very important one. It may be added that trials of the company's coal have recently been made on other Indian lines with the object of using it for locomotive purposes, and the results are said to be highly encouraging.

CHAMPION SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Reference was made in last week's *Mining Journal* to the issue of the prospectus of this company, and more particular attention is now directed to the advantages set forth therein, taking into consideration the large extent of the property, the number of lodes already discovered—in some places now actually producing lead to the extent of from 15 cwt. to 1½ ton to the fathom,—the high quality of the ore (which is stated by Capt. Remfry at 77 per cent.), and the large amount of work done, together with the fact that at one of the mines—the Creetown—a shaft has been sunk 40 fms., and only requires to be sunk 16 fms. deeper to cut what in all probability will prove a very rich junction of lodes, one of which, seen some fathoms higher up the hill, produced large quantities of ore, and here an engine has been erected for pumping, and immediately below a large water-wheel, of the unusual size of 60 feet diameter, is already put up, and it is capable of drawing all the stuff and crushing for the dressing-floors. The present proprietors state that they intended to have offered shares in the company to the public many months ago, but preferred rather to make it a certain success before so doing. The district, though perhaps little known in the South, has engaged the attention of many casual visitors at intervals. In one letter, published in the *Journal* a few months ago, signed "Explorer," it was stated that the inhabitants of the district had unconsciously been making their roads of nickel; and we believe we are correct in stating that nickel has been discovered on the back of one lode. The whole district, indeed, seems to be alive with mineral matter, and the Champion Company seem to have secured the very pick for choice of it. The sets are of unusual size, and the number of lodes already discovered are unusually great, the junctions always proving rich. The Champion Company has been introduced under most respectable auspices, the capital being so small, and the success attained so great, in proportion to the purchase price, which we observe is entirely paid in free shares, that it is believed but a short time will elapse before regular sales of ore will be effected. The company have already got a few tons of dressed ore, which is solely from the shaft on No. 15 lode, together with a very fair small sample of blende. It will be observed by reference to Mr. John Taylor's report, and also Capt. Remfry's, which deserve careful perusal, that at several points the lodes are yielding ore.

MINING IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The mining public have seldom or ever had submitted to them a more promising undertaking than the VANNIN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, which has been formed to develop and work a recent and entirely new discovery of ore and ore-bearing lodes in the range of hills about two miles to the west of the port of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man. Various veins and branches, yielding ore, have from time to time been found, and trials made to a small extent in this locality, but this particular district until lately was totally unexplored and unwrought. The most promising and important feature is a rich north and south lode (which very careful surveys have proved to be the continuation of the Great Laxey lode), crossed by slides, caunter lodes, and elvans, and which, owing to the favourable conformation of the ground, can, in little more than 12 months after commencing operations, be intersected by a deep adit or day level, at a depth of about 40 fathoms from surface, and at a point almost directly under the rich lead to be seen in the bed of the stream. Altogether, from the best information we can obtain, this appears to be an unusually promising and *bona fide* investment, which will do credit to those who have introduced the concern to the public, and which can scarcely fail to prove highly remunerative to the shareholders.

THE VRON UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The reports of this property, which is likely to turn out a second Van Mine, as there are large blocks of solid lead being raised from the bottom of the main shaft (which is now down from surface 90 yards), weighing several cwt., each, and the men are cross-cutting at Bryn Coch Mine to cut the south lode in the 50 yard level, where it is expected large returns will be made during the next month. The lead raised at the Vron is to be seen at the company's offices in London, and every facility is offered for inspecting the mines previous to investing capital. In sinking the shaft from the 60 to the 90 yard level, a large quantity of ore has been raised, and is being daily increased. The company only intend to issue 5000 shares, of 1l. each, in the first instance.

AT WEST GODOLPHIN MINE the erection of the steam-engine and other machinery is in a state verging on completion, the boiler, beam and other heavy parts of the pumping-engine are in their places, and the fittings are now being made; it is expected that by the end of the present month both engines will be ready to work. Two shafts at which pumps are to be fixed have been cut down, divided, cased, &c. Four lodes, all of which have proved rich in tin, will be commanded by these shafts, and it is confidently expected that they will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. The mine has lately been visited by several of the larger holders of shares, all of whom appear to be satisfied with the prospects of the mine, and the progress that has been made during the past few months.

MID-WALES.—Owing to the indisposition on the part of a section of the shareholders to subscribe additional capital, it has been unanimously decided to liquidate the company's affairs, Messrs. Job Taylor, J.P., and A. Ross, consenting to act as honorary liquidators. As far as the mine is concerned, it has never presented such prospects as at the present time; and, therefore, it is much to be regretted that, at the formation of the company, the estimated expenditure necessary to place the property in a profitable position exceeds the subscribed capital.

TAQUARIL.—The advices, which appear in another column, are of the most encouraging character. Capt. Thomas Treloar informs the shareholders that when he inspected the mine in June he stated that he had seen sufficient to prepare him for surprising results. Since then the bottom of the mine had been cleaned out and examined, and ocular and tangible proof of its riches obtained as gratifying as it is marvellous, and the company have now solid ground for expecting a brilliant future. All the mineral debris found lying in the mine is auriferous, and is stocked, the lodes where cut into are everywhere auriferous, and 6 tons taken from about the shoots, and rudely treated, yielded 185 ozs. of gold, or nearly 31 ozs. per ton. This result, be it remembered, is not like produce expected from assays, or produce expected from samples of a few pounds of ore, but it is the actual tangible gold obtained from 6 tons of stone, and as it came chiefly from the side of old workings it may be fairly doubted whether even this return represents the value of the lode on the shoots.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 21, 1870.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected .. per ton	70	0	0
Tough cake and tile	68	0	0
Sheathing & sheets.	71	0	0
Boils	73	0	0
Bottoms	73	0	0
Old	69	0	0
Burra Burra	69	0	0
Wire	0	0	9½
Tuba	0	0	10½
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	7½d.		
Wire	7d.		
Tuba	9½d.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing ..	6½d.		
Sheets	6d.		
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£17	0	17 10 0
to arrive ..	17	0	17 0 0
ZINC.			
In sheets	£22	0	22 0 0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) ..	8	8	0
TIN.		Per box.	
English blocks .. £119	0	0	119 0 0
Do., bars (in brls.)	130	0	130 0 0
Do., refined	133	0	133 0 0
Banca	127	0	127 0 0
Straits	127	0	127 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		Per box.	
IC Tharcol, 1st qua. 1	7	0	1 9 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality 1	13	0	1 15 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1	5	0	1 6 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1	11	0	1 12 0
IX Coke	1	0	1 3 0
IX Ditto	1	0	1 9 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	0	14 0 0
Ditto, at works ..	13	0	14 0 0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			
IRON.		Per ton.	
Best Welsh, in London	7	5	0
Ditto, to arrive ..	7	5	0
Nail rods	7	10	0
Stair, in London	7	10	0
Bars .. ditto	8	2	0
Hoops .. ditto	8	15	0
Bars .. at works	7	15	0
Hoops .. ditto	8	2	0
Sheets, single ..	9	10	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales ..	8	15	0
Refined metal, ditto ..	4	0	5 0
Bars, common ditto ..	6	10	0
Do. mch. Tynor Tees ..	6	10	0
Do., railway, in Wales	6	0	6 0
Do., Swed. in London	9	10	0
To arrive	9	15	0
Pig No. 1, in Clyde ..	2	12	0
Do. f.o.b. Tynor Tees	2	6	0
Do. No. 1, in Wales ..	2	4	0
Railway chairs ..	17	0	0
" spikes	11	0	12 0
STEEL.		Per ton.	
Swed., in kegs (rolled) ..	12	10	0
(hammered) ..	13	0	14 0
Ditto, in faggots ..	15	0	0
English, spring ..	17	0	0
LEAD.		Per ton.	
English Pig, com. ..	18	0	0
Ditto, L.B.	18	0	18 5 0
Ditto, W.B.	17	10	0
Ditto, sheet	19	0	0
Ditto, red lead ..	20	10	0
Ditto, white	23	0	0
Ditto, patent shot ..	21	0	0
Spanish	17	10	0

REMARKS.—Our market for all kinds of metals continues very quiet. The greatest indisposition is manifested to enter upon any transaction that can possibly be avoided. Buyers just supply their actual requirements. All speculation has entirely ceased, and the shipping trade is at the lowest ebb. Reports from the East are as discouraging as ever, and merchants are wisely of opinion that it is better to sit still and do little or nothing rather than commit themselves to the great uncertainty which every department of business. The prospect of peace appears as distant as ever, and every day that the war is prolonged only increases the difficulty of coming to a satisfactory and permanent settlement. As we have already repeatedly remarked, no real improvement can be looked for until the establishment of peace is confirmed, and even then, so far as the continental trade is concerned, the exhaustion has become so complete and so wide-spread, the vital energy of both French and German has been so entirely expended upon war, that the resuscitation of the avocations of peace, and the expenditure of public or private funds upon the same, will probably be a very slow and gradual process.

COPPER.—Although quotations are firm, at a rise of about 1l. for Chili bars, since our last issue, the market remains without any animation. Shipments from Valparaiso for the fortnight are reported to be only 1500 tons; the average being considerably above this quantity accounts for the firmness of the market at the moment, and holders are encouraged to look for better prices. The two causes which will operate very materially in their favour are the continuance of light charters, and the restoration of peace. On the other hand, it must be remembered that so soon as prices become remunerative, the power of production being illimitable, there is always the fear of this market being again swamped with over-supplies. Chili bars are quoted at 61l. to 62l., according to brand. Australian, 70l. There is hardly anything doing in English; and so little confidence seems to prevail that close contracts at a slight concession rather than incur landing expenses. Scotch Pigs: No important variation to report. The market throughout the week has been without animation, so far as regards speculative demand; while, on the other hand, there has been a fair enquiry for home consumption, and shipments are being proceeded with actively, there being an increase of 634 tons for the week ending Oct. 15, compared with the same period last year. Total shipments, 14,724 tons.

LEAD.—This metal has not altered its position during the week. Prices are for the most part steady, but the demand is not sufficient to enable holders to realise any advance just yet. The enhanced value which was effected during the early part of the war has been entirely lost, owing to the hostilities being carried on French, not German soil, as was at first anticipated, thus enabling shipments to be made with little interruption from German ports. These supplies, together with those which have come forward from Spain, have, in conjunction with the produce of our English mines, proved more than sufficient to meet the limited demand, which has been ruling for some time. The chief enquiries have of late been for the American market.

SPELTER.—Business is reported in English at Swansea, at 16l. 10s. Sales of Silesian at 17l. 5s. in London. Belgian 5s. under. Hard spelter is quoted at 14l. Transactions are unimportant.

STEEL.—In Swedish there is nothing doing, and prices are consequently easy. Sellers for arrival are asking for hammered keg 13l. 10s. to 14s. ex ship in the Thames.

QUICKSILVER.—Nothing can be had under 8l. 8s., and shippers are very disinclined to pay this price, on account of their fear that Californian shipments may come into competition with them in the India and China markets.

TIN.—In our notice last week we reported that sufficient time had not elapsed since the Dutch sale to speak with anything like assurance as to the turn which the market might take. The week now closing leaves us in much the same state of uncertainty. Transactions have been few and unimportant, but prices have had a slightly upward tendency as regards foreign. Holders hitherto have displayed firmness in the realisation of old stocks, and if this may be taken as a criterion of what they may be able to effect with reference to the quantity purchased at the late auction, the prompt of which has hereafter to be met, it may be fairly assumed that, notwithstanding the present dull state of the tin-plate trade, and the absence of speculative or other demand, the price will not materially recede for any long period much below quotations. Should war be shortly brought to a close it is not improbable a speculative feeling might set in which would cause prices to advance. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that it cannot now be argued that the smallness of stocks is of itself a sufficient reason for the maintenance of present prices. Consumers are opposed to a monopoly. The export trade is very limited, and the mainstay of the market is to be looked for in the strength of the holders, whose prospects of profit must depend to a great extent upon the speedy termination of hostilities.

TIN-PLATES.—Very little doing; prices unaltered.

COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool)—Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce:—Baibec, from Havre, 230 tons Barilla; River Avon, from Africa, 660 tons regulus; San Lorenzo, from Valparaiso, 98 tons bars; Baracouta, from Valparaiso, 27 tons bars; Pacific, from Carrizal Bajo, 630 tons regulus. At Swansea, Magnet, from Caldera, 710 tons regulus; Lord Marlborough, from Caldera, 275 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hand, likely to be available are:—
Ores. Regulus. Bars. Ingots. Barilla.
Liverpool 1923 .. 3910 .. 10,263 .. 2223 .. 430
Swansea 4272 .. 7768 .. 1443 .. 135 .. 242
Total 6195 .. 11,673 .. 11,806 .. 2358 .. 672
Representing about 21,100 tons fine copper, against 16,900 tons fine copper Oct. 15, 1869; 9500 tons Oct. 15, 1868; 8700 tons Oct. 15, 1867.
Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—About 1400 tons of regulus, and the same quantity of ore have been purchased by the smelters at 12s. per unit, but many importers having withdrawn their cargoes from the market in the hope of realising better rates, we quote furnace material at an improvement of 3d. per unit. In Chili bars a good business has been done, about 900 tons having been taken since Friday last, the chief sales being of Lota brand at 60l. 10s. per ton, but in one or two instances a higher figure was given for that mark; for Urmeneta buyers have paid 60l. 15s. and 61l., this description being rather scarce. In good ordinary brands we note transactions at 61l. and 61l. 10s., but these are not easily obtainable, holders for the most part demanding higher rates. Of special marks there is nothing offering, and prices are nominal at 62l. to 62l. 10s. per ton. Neither in Australian nor English have any transactions of consequence transpired, but in sympathy with other descriptions the quotations are decidedly firmer.

TIN.—There has been rather more enquiry during the present week for English, and makers are obtaining better prices. Straits being rather scarce has commanded full rates, and fair business reported in cash parcels at 127s. and

128s. per cwt. according to quality; a few lots have been offered for arrival on easier terms, and 125s. was accepted for 25 tons not due here before January next. Banca has been sold at the same price as Straits, but the enquiry for this description is somewhat limited. Billiton is to be had comparatively cheap for distant delivery, but parcels on the spot are not easily obtainable at the market quotations.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—We have to report only some trifling transactions in Chili bars, at from 60l. 10s. for inferior, up to 61l. 10s. for very good brands. A few small speculative purchases have caused this slight improvement, and even at this latter figure sellers are now scarce. But, although the market does not appear disposed to follow the market, believing that the large stock, though so firmly held, will prevent any real advance in prices for the present. The demand for Australian copper has not been so brisk this week, and we have not heard of any business worth reporting. English raw copper in outside brands offers at a reduction from smelters' official quotations, but buyers do not come forward. Some considerable parcels of ores and regulus have been taken by the smelters at 12s. per unit. From the very large enquiry which comes in immediately there appears to be any sign of peace, it is pretty clear that, at the present figures, when peace is declared there will be a considerable rise for copper. How far holders will meet the market when that time does come, at anything like current rates, remains to be seen, but till it comes stocks will probably accumulate, and prices cannot be expected materially to improve.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—Rumours of well-informed quarters have been current in the City during the last two days of an immediate armistice, and a treaty of peace to follow, between the hostile powers on the Continent. These reports, however, are untrue, but so strong was the impression created in this direction that the Exchange at Capel-court was favourably influenced by the prospect of a termination to the fearful struggle now going on between our gallant neighbours and the Russians. It appears evident to all observers that both parties are more willing to conclude a peace than they were a month since, and although nothing has taken place to justify these peaceful aspirations, the general feeling here is that something will turn up very soon to terminate this sanguinary war, and relieve Paris from the iron hoof of the stranger. The Iron Trade is more depressed, indeed orders do not come forward, and the business done this week is very small. We have no orders for quantities on the market; indeed, with the exception of Russian orders now in course of completion for this season, and a few American orders which are on the market, we may say that the trade here presents a pause quite unusual in the annals of a demand for the article produced; and if the present inactivity continues, its effects will be serious in more respects than one before next quarter-day. Foreign demand, with the exception of the two sources above referred to, appears to have ceased altogether. Tin, spelter, and copper are suffering in the same way, and unless a termination is put in some way or other to the ruinous war now in progress it would only be an illusion to expect the slightest improvement in the demand for iron or any other metal, lead being excepted.—75, Old Broad-street, Oct. 21.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week for two or three mines, but general business has not been very brisk. The mines most prominently dealt in have been South Condor, Taquaril, Tankerville, Great Wheel Vor, Grenville, East Lovell, West Chiverton, Providence Mines, East Caradon, West Frances, East Grenville, Drake Walls, and a few others. At the Tickington, on Thursday, the standard for copper ores declined 1l. 1s. per ton. Tin has further advanced 2l. per ton this week.

Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; we understand the late discovery has now improved to 20 tons of ore per fathom. East Lovell shares have declined 4l. each, and leave off 27l. to 28l.; West Chiverton shares firm, at 53½ to 54½. Great Wheel Vor, 7 to 7½; the 204 has been driven west of Ivey's shaft about 30 fms.; the lode in the end is now 2 feet wide, and worth 30l. per fathom; a winze below this level, down nearly 6 fms., in a lode 1 ft. wide, is worth 30l. to 40l. per fathom; and from certain indications the agents are of opinion that the lode is standing north of the rise in the back of the 216, and if so, it will greatly add to the prospects of the mine.

West Wheel Frances, 30 to 32; at the meeting the accounts showed tin sold for the quarter, less dues of 1-18th, 3776l. 15s. 1d., and a profit of 456l. 6s. 3d. The costs, however, are only charged up to July. The 120 end, west of Bailey's shaft, is worth 35l. per fathom. The 108 west is worth 20l. per fathom, and the prospects of the mine improved. South Carn Brea shares have become in demand, at 12s. 6d. to 15s.; at the meeting the accounts showed 1586l. 16s. against the adventurers, and a call of 3s. per share was made. A great improvement has taken place at the engine-shaft, where the lode is now 8 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom for copper. Chiverton Moor, 3 to 3½; Ding Dong, 18 to 20; Drake Walls, 21s. to 23s.; Dolcoath, 125 to 130; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Pool, 8 to 8½.

East Grenville shares have been flatter, at 2½ to 2½. Wheel Grenville shares have advanced 5s. each, and leave off 35s. to 40s.; the mine continues to look well, and the tin sale this month realised 1003l. 18s. 10d., the largest yet made by the mine. Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Retallack, 20s. to 25s.; Herodsfoot, 44 to 46; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; New Lovell, 35s. to 40s.; Perran Wheel Virgin, 2 to 2½; Prince of Wales, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 37l. to 39½; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Spear Moor, 18 to 20. Tankerville shares have improved to 14½ to 15; Tincroft, 41 to 43; Van, 57½ to 60; Van Consols, 1¼ to 2; West Caradon, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; West Maria and Fortescue, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; West Panty-Go, ½ to 1; West Seton, 120 to 125; Wheel Bassett, 70 to 80; Wheel Crebore, ¼ to ½; Wheel Jane, 55 to 60; Wheel Kitty (Lelan), 11 to 13; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 8 to 8½; Wheel Mary Ann, 8½ to 9; Wheel Seton, 34 to 37; Pacific, 1½ to 1½; Great North Laxey, ¼ to ½; the mine sells 30 tons of lead next month, and has improved in the bottom level, the 110, where the lode is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm.

South Condor have been largely dealt in up to 3½, but leave off at 2½, 3½. At the meeting on Thursday the accounts showed a credit balance of 759l. 16s. 8d., charging up the costs to the end of July only, and crediting tin sold this month, and a profit on four months' working of 223l. 11s. 3d. The agents' report was considered satisfactory, and good improvements have of late taken place in the mine, leading the agents to anticipate a profit of 1000l. on the next four months' working.

Australian United, 9s. to 11s. The directors have called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for Nov. 2, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the company by the issue of new shares, representing 2l. 10s. per share paid up, but at a price to be then decided upon, and one that will be a sufficient inducement to the present shareholders to take them up *pro rata* among themselves. It appears that the chief debts of the company are due to the manager in Australia, John Kitto, and Mr. Lambe, the local director, who have shown, it is said, their great confidence in the mines by thus advancing without any security whatever, upwards of 5000l. to carry on the works. How far the directors were justified in allowing such advances to be made, and in keeping them so long from the knowledge of the great body of the shareholders, is a question for the latter to decide. And there is only one other matter to which we shall refer at present. From the last advices, the cutting Rowe's rich reef should have been accomplished ere this; and the next mail, or more probably a telegram a few days after the second of November, may have a most important bearing on the fate of the company one day or the other. It would seem, therefore, that the meeting for all practical purposes should have been called a few days later.

Taquaril, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; the report for August, received Oct. 17, states that little or no auriferous matter had been treated that month, the operations having been confined to works of safety, &c. Full details, however, will be found in another column. Don Pedro North del Rey shares have declined, and leave off 3 to 3½; the report for August shows a produce of 7672 oits. of gold—3260l. 12s. Cost, 2924l. 6s. 4d.; profit, 336l. 5s. 8d. For the first division of September the produce weighed to date (Oct. 17) was only 1769 oits., the general work excavated having been of low standard.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been quiet, and prices have been free from fluctuations. Taquaril rose to 1½, 2, and close 1½ to 1½ prem.; the accounts are very favourable. Devon Consols on a discovery rose to 95, 100. Tincrofts are quoted 41 to 42. Vans are in demand at 58 to 60; the mine continues to open up riches perfectly unparalleled, and the reserves are being increased in a ratio of about ten times to the reserves. Sweetland Creeks are in request at 2½ to 3; it is expected that a dividend of 4s. per share will be declared next week. The advices to hand are highly favourable. Pacific, 1½ to 2; the latest dispatches are of a promising character. Tankerville are firm at 14½ to 15; the lode in the shaft is reported as very rich. Don Pedro and General Brazilian have declined. There have been no other feature of note in the market. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Asheton, 5 to 5½; Van Consols, 1¼ to 2; Tan-yr-Alit, 14 to 2½; Caegynon, 1 to 1½; East Lovell, 28½ to 29; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; Great Vor, 6½ to 7½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½; West Chiverton, 53½ to 54; Wheel Seton, 35 to 37; Almada, ½ to 1½; Anglo-Argentine, ½ to ½; Cape Copper, 7½ to 8½ prem.; Don Pedro 2½ to 2½ prem.; Eclipse,

dis. to par; Frontino and Bolivia, 6s. to 8s.; General Brazilian, 10s. to 12s.; Pestarena, 10s. to 12s.; St. John del Rey, 23 to 24; Yudanama, 19s. to 21s. prem.

The **BELLAVISTA SILVER MINING COMPANY** has been formed, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, for the purpose of re-working an extremely rich property, known as the mineral hacienda San José de Bellavista, about two leagues from Oyon, in the province of Cajatambo, and about thirty leagues from the port of Huanchico, which will shortly be within a few hours communication by railway with Lima. The mines leased by the company, eight in number, include the celebrated Candelaria, which has been described in the official *Mercurio Peruano* as producing "immense quantities of very rich ore, comprising native, sulphuretted, and oxide of silver, and is so rich that it pays well to employ 1400 Indians in only carrying out on their backs the water from the mine." The richness of the lode is also verified by examination of the waste heaps of ore, estimated at thousands of tons, and which will give nearly 60 ozs. of silver to the ton. This mine can be at once easily and economically worked by means of a turbine and pumps only. The war of independence taking away the workmen the mines were stopped, and the workings have not since been resumed. In Peru miners are exempt from military service, and mining is especially encouraged and protected by the Government. In addition to the Candelaria, the company have seven other rich mines of copper and lead, containing from 100 to 2000 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 60 per cent. of copper, and 50 per cent. of lead. The company is not subject to any royalty, and the rental is merely nominal, increasing from 50*l.* for the first five years to a maximum of 250*l.* Mr. Josiah Harris, of Lima, whose mining explorations on account of the Peruvian Government have given him an unusual opportunity for ascertaining the relative values of such properties, reports very favourably upon the company's property, and has accepted the local directorate. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The **ARIVACA MINING COMPANY**, to the formation of which, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, reference was made in last week's Journal, have given notice that the list of applications for shares will close on Monday next for London, and on the following day for the country. With reference to the statement in the prospectus first issued, that Mr. Jehu Hitchens estimated that 100 miners could raise each 3 tons of ore, worth 20*l.* per ton, at a cost of 3*l.* 12s. per man per week, the directors lost no time in publishing a slight correction, which, although of no importance to those accustomed to mine reports, should be recorded to prevent the possibility of subsequent complaints. In the "estimate of probable returns the word 'ore' in the paragraph has been inadvertently used for 'vein-stuff,' and, therefore, the calculations in the paragraph will necessarily be liable to variation, according to the freedom, or otherwise, of the ore from foreign matters.

The **MAINERS' REEF QUARTZ MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY**, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column, for placing the 20,000 shares reserved for the English market. In consequence of a discovery since the formation of the company, it has been determined to reserve 20,000 shares, and issue only 10,000 in the colony.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4013 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 14,960*l.* 14s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 97*l.* 3s.; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 3*l.* 14s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 267 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Sept. 22.	4516	98 16 0	6 5/8	43 15 0	11s. 6d.	537 0 0
Oct. 6.	3243	94 8 0	7 1/4	4 1 0	11 8 1/2	58 13 0
Oct. 20.	4013	97 3 0	6 5/8	3 14 0	12 1	60 6 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, on Oct. 12, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a credit balance of 1594*l.* 19s. 4d. A dividend of 12s. 10s. per share was declared, and 359*l.* 19s. 4d. carried to credit of the next account. Capts. J. Thomas, C. Thomas, and F. Gilbert reported upon the various points of operation.

At West Wheel Frances meeting, on Oct. 13, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a profit (after paying off the adverse balance at previous accounts) of 456*l.* 6s. 3d. Capts. Thomas, Craze, and Rabling reported favourably upon the prospects of the enterprise.

At South Carn Brea meeting, on Oct. 11, the accounts for the three months ending August showed a debit balance of 1586*l.* 16s. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capts. Rich and Knottwell reported that they are of opinion that the Wheal Uly main tin lode is standing north of the engine-shaft, and they are clearing the deep adit to ascertain the fact. They consider the prospect of the mine very encouraging.

At the Nevada Land and Mining Company meeting, on Oct. 15 (Mr. Barton in the chair), it was agreed to increase the capital by 10,000 shares, of an equal power being given to the directors to convert the debentures already issued (or part thereof) into ordinary shares at par, at the option of the holder, and if necessary to issue the rest of the debenture loan on the same terms.

At Okel Tor Mine general meeting, on Thursday, a call of 3s. per share was made, to pay off existing liabilities, and to enable the directors to erect machinery to dress the tin recently discovered in the mine, and estimated to be worth in one level 50*l.* per fm., and in another 20*l.* per fathom.

At the Penhale Wheal Vor quarterly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 64*l.* 9s. 5d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was unanimously agreed to. The agent's report will be found in another column, and unabated confidence was expressed in the prospects of the undertaking.

THE COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors have this day DECLARED AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, payable on and after the 21st October, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the company will be closed from 21st to 31st October inclusive.

By order of the Board, F. ANDREWS, Secretary.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 29th instant, and reopened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Office, No. 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C., London, 18th October, 1870.

AUSTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Australian United Gold Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the said company, No. 8, Austinfrans, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

Notice is hereby further given, that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Australian United Gold Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD on the SAME DAY, and at the same place, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the company by the issue of (not exceeding) 30,000 shares, at 2*l.* 10s. each, at such price and on such terms as may then be agreed upon.

And generally to pass such resolutions as may be considered necessary for carrying out the same.

By Order, J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager and Secretary.

8, Austinfrans, London, October 19th, 1870.

NOTE.—The holders of Preference Shares, lately created, will have the option of exchanging the same for a proportionate number of the above shares, if created.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

THIS AGENCY NEGOTIATES THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF MINES AND MINING SHARES, either entirely at the risk of their clients, or the Agency will share the responsibility with their clients on terms to be known on application.

Gentlemen disposed to take advantage of the depression caused by the war, should communicate with us at once, as we can introduce them into absolute safe properties that will in less than six months command a rise of from 200 to 300 per cent.

Buyers of TIN HILL and NEW GREAT CONSOLS. Sellers state number and lowest price.

Others wanted for QUEEN, VIRTUOUS LADY, EXCELSIOR, and PRINCESS OF WALES.

C. PENNIGLY, Secretary.

MESSRS. LISCORBE AND CO., 30A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. Liscorbe and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

TIN PLATE WORKS IN WALES.

FOREMAN WANTED, with THOROUGH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANUFACTURE of TIN PLATES in all departments. Applications, stating age, qualifications, special work previously employed upon, and reference to employers, with salary expected, to be sent to the "Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England," 27, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

HEMATITE IRON ORE.

WANTED, a PARTNER, to JOIN in WORKING a HEMATITE MINE, situated in the NORTH OF IRELAND, with railway communication running through the sett, and within four miles of a sea port. The ore, according to an analysis of Dr. Angus Smith, contains 58.67 per cent. metallic iron, and is highly manganiferous. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. SMITH, 27, Waterloo-road, Dublin.

WANTED, at an extensive IRONWORKS in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, an active, practical, and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the ERECTION of BLAST FURNACES, BLAST ENGINES, STOVES, CALCINING KILNS, &c. His services will be required chiefly out of doors for the superintendence of the works. One who has had considerable experience in this class of work, and in the masonry and the working of blast furnaces, would be preferred. Applications, stating salary expected, &c., to be made in writing to "X.Y.Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, in the Office of a Civil or Mining Engineer, a SITUATION as SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN. References on application to "C. Z.," Post Office, Barrow-in-Furness.

TERRAS TIN MINE (LIMITED).

WANTED, a FIRST-RATE MASTER TIN MINE BAL CARPENTER; a steady man, competent to lay out floors and erect machinery, will be liberally dealt with, none else need apply; also several TIN MINERS, on tribute or by stem. Tin Dressers may find constant employment. Apply to Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, at the Mines, St. Stephens, by St. Austell.

TERRAS TIN MINE (LIMITED).

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND BLAKE'S STONE CRUSHER, and a GOOD SECONDHAND 10 or 12 ton BOILER, for the above Mines. Letters, stating price and particulars, and where to be seen, may be sent to Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, at the Mine; or to Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, Mining Engineer, 24, Sandringham-road West, Stoke Newington, London.

WANTED, a SMALL ROTARY ENGINE, from 8 to 10-horse power, with BOILER complete, to be delivered in SOUTH WALES. State price, &c. Apply to Mr. HENRY GIBSON, care of John Morgan Plinwill, Esq., 16, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London.

WANTED, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE (secondhand), from 12 to 20-horse power, in good working order; state make, when made, how long in use, number and internal diameter of cylinders, length of stroke, full particulars, and lowest price, delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Address, WILLIAM MILLARD, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN INTEREST in a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed. For particulars, address "G. and R.," care of Mr. B. Fothergill, C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

SILVER MINE.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES to FIND CAPITALISTS or PROMOTERS who will FIND the CAPITAL to PURCHASE and WORK a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SILVER MINE in AUSTRIA. The mine is well known, and has yielded large profits. Address, "C. B.," Messrs. Eyre and Co., 4, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

LEAD MINING IN NORTH WALES.

THE ADVERTISER is prepared to OFFER FOR SALE a very promising LEAD MINE, in the county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, or would CO-OPERATE with another gentleman in the FORMATION of a NEW COMPANY, the present one being very small, and unable, for want of sufficient funds, to develop the mine properly. The present production of lead pays the cost of working, and with vigorous management the mine would speedily show very good returns. Address, Mr. RALPH ASHTON, Rose Cottage, Romiley, Cheshire.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AND INVESTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS his SERVICES to EXAMINE and REPORT UPON any DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PROPERTY, especially GOLD MINING, and the MACHINERY for REDUCING the ORES. The Advertiser's long residence in the Gold Fields of Victoria, and his practical experience as manager of the most extensive Gold Mining Company in the colony, afford a sufficient guarantee of his ability to undertake any business connected with mining and machinery. Communications may be addressed to "Dicker's Australian and London Mining Agency," No. 4, Royal Exchange-avenue. C. J. HARVEY.

LEAD—TWENTY YARDS WIDE LODE.

A GENTLEMAN, having CAPITAL at COMMAND, can MAKE a very ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT for a SHARE in, or for the privilege to form, a COMPANY to WORK one of the LARGEST and MOST CHARACTERISTIC LEAD LODES discovered in the kingdom. The lode is to be seen a mile in length, and exceeding 20 yards in width. No outlay wanted for prospecting roads, inland carriage, or buildings. Immediate returns can be made, the metallic produce being 84 per cent. of pure metal per ton of ore, and the concern will bear a thorough investigation. Address (in confidence, with real name and address), "M. R.," Mr. Smith, News Agent, 11, Duke-street, Adelphi.

TO COAL AND IRON MASTERS.

AN ENGINEER of several years' experience in the design and construction of colliery, blast-furnace, and rolling-mill plant, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Address, "M. N.," care of the Rev. A. G. Fuller, Gladstone-terrace, Wolverhampton.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a VALUABLE STEAM COAL COLLIERY, of large extent, in SOUTH WALES, having a railway running almost close to it. The coal has been won by two adit levels. The lease is for a long term, and the royalty moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. A. WAHAT, Post Office, Zoar-place, Cold Harbour-lane, S.W.

TO CAPITALISTS.

COAL FIELD TO BE LET, near CHIRK.—The area of the through FOUR SEAS of COAL. Particulars can be had upon application to Mr. McKIE, Wigginton House, near Chirk, Denbighshire.

FOR SALE, a SULPHATE OF BARYTES MINE, close to a good shipping port. Price low. Apply to "G. M. D.," 409, Strand, London.

FOR SALE, a NEARLY NEW BRITTEN'S QUARTZ CRUSHING and GRINDING MACHINE, 32 inches diameter, weight of ball about 3 cwt., fitted on screw bolted frame. May be viewed, and all particulars obtained, at 14, Frith-street, Soho-square.

ON SALE, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, each cylinder 14 in. diameter; slot link motion for reversing. ONE PAIR of COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 13 in., with slot link motion. These engines are first-class, and will be sold very cheap. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, cylinders 14 1/2 in., with copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of Manchester. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinders, four wheels coupled. The above engine can be seen running. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE 12 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels coupled; copper fire-box and brass tubes. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 53 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 9 ft. ONE 36 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE BOGIE LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for sharp curves; cylinder, 14 1/2 in.; stroke, 23 in. Copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. Will be sold cheap. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, two flues through each; will work at 60 lbs. on the square inch. TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one flue through each, 20 ft. by 5 ft. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, 18-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding. ONE 2 horse PORTABLE ENGINE. ONE 8-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. TWO CLAY-GROUNDING MILLS, revolving 8 in. diameter; solid cast-iron rollers, iron frames, complete. These are very massive mills. Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

THE METALLIC MINING ASSOCIATION is prepared to afford, to bona fide enquirers, AUTHENTIC INFORMATION on all matters relating to METALLIC MINES, and METALLIC MINING INDUSTRY in any part of the world.

METALLIC MINING ASSOCIATION,

PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

THE WEST JEWELL TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the PUMPING ENGINE recently erected on this mine will be STARTED on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1870, when the directors hope so many shareholders as can make it convenient will meet them on the mine. By order of the Board, MATTHEW GREENE, Secretary.

A COMPANY MANUFACTURING IRON OF THE BEST QUALITY requires the SERVICES of a PERSON to TAKE CHARGE of the SALES GENERALLY, and also to TAKE the SUPERVISION of THEIR SEVERAL AGENCIES. It is requisite that he should be well acquainted with the value of the best qualities of iron, and have had some experience in its sale. Salary, £250 per annum, independent of travelling expenses. Apply by letter, addressed to "Z.," care of Messrs. Blades and East, No. 11, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, FIFTY LEAD MINE SHARES, that will pay £20 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett, Durham.

SOUTH CONDRUW MINE.

A GENTLEMAN in Cornwall, and Shareholder in this Mine, knowing that very unscrupulous means have been and are being taken to depreciate the value of these shares, adopts this means of WARNING SHAREHOLDERS NOT to be INDUCED to GET RID of their SHARES from false representations of unprincipled "dealers" and "jobbers" before making full enquiries as to the real value and prospects. He does not adopt this means for benefit of co-shareholders, but for purposes of thwarting dishonest attempts by unprincipled persons. Let every legitimate investor make enquiries on the mine himself, or through a reliable mineral agent, and have the facts as they really are.

AN ACTIVE and RESPECTABLE MINING BROKER, with first-class references, may OBTAIN the SALE of some very good GOLD MINES in COLORADO, NORTH AMERICA. Address, "M. N.," with conditions and references, care of Mr. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, E.C.

BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SHAREHOLDERS and the PUBLIC are INVITED to INSPECT the SPECIMENS of GOLD ORE lately received from the company's mines. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the above company, held at their offices, No. 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, on Saturday, the 15th of October, 1870, JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY, the common seal of the company was affixed to the register of shareholders.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:—

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by RICHARD WILSON, Esq., and resolved—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 1st September, 1870, be received and adopted."

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by CHARLES A. CHAYTOR, Esq., and resolved—

"That a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share be declared for the last two half-years, ending 1st September, 1870, payable (free of income tax) to the shareholders now registered in the books of the company, upon the 1st day of November proximo."

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by EDWARD BARNES, Esq., and resolved—

"That Octavius O'Brien, Esq., and Robert Culley, Esq., be re-elected directors of this company."

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by G. L. TAYLOR, Esq., and resolved—

"That Robert Calliwell, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year."

Moved by ROBERT MILLNER, Esq., seconded by RICHARD WILSON, Esq., and resolved—

"That the thanks of this meeting be due and hereby given to the Chairman and directors for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company during the last half-year."

Moved by JOHN D'ARCY, Esq., seconded by AMBROSE W. STOKES, Esq., and resolved—

"That the thanks of the company are especially due and hereby given to Edward Barnes, Esq., for his admirable management at the mine."

WILLIAM S. KILDAHL, Secretary.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 14—	Great Laxey.....	100	£21 0 0	Panther Lead Co.
	Dryliffe.....	62	11 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Rhoswydol.....	13 1/2	11 7 0	ditto
15—	Frank Mills.....	65	14 0 0	Trefry's Estate.
	ditto.....	40	12 0 0	R. Michell and Son.
	ditto.....	25	10 4 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
20—	Wheal Mary Ann.....	54	22 18 0	Burry Port Company.
	Green Harb.....	24	11 17 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
	Minera Union.....	20	11 16 6	Adam Eykott.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 14—	Talargoeh.....	100	£3 1 0	Dillwyn and Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Oct. 20.

Devon Great Consols.....	118	£1 8 6	East Caradon.....	72	£3 9 0
ditto.....	116	4 7 0	ditto.....	60	5 3 0
ditto.....	106	4 10 6	ditto.....	51	5 10 0
ditto.....	101	0 17 6	ditto.....	49	1 13 0
ditto.....	99	0 16 6	Glasgow Caradon.....	96	5 12 6
ditto.....	95	0 16 6	ditto.....	94	4 5 6
ditto.....	90	0 16 6	ditto.....	40	2 12 6
ditto.....	82	2 5 6	Gawton.....	54	2 13 0
ditto.....	79	0 16 6	ditto.....	45	6 6 0
ditto.....	74	2 1 6	ditto.....	42	2 13 6
ditto.....	73	2 12 0	ditto.....	31	1 18 0
ditto.....	72	3 18 6	ditto.....	24	0 19 0
ditto.....	69	2 10 6	Bedford United.....	90	3 0 0
ditto.....	67	5 5 0	ditto.....	60	2 10 6
ditto.....	60	3 2 0	Kelly Bray.....	76	2 1 6
ditto.....	58	4 12 6	ditto.....	65	2 7 6
ditto.....	55	0 18 0	ditto.....	9	6 1 6
South Caradon.....	102	5 2 6	Phoenix.....	75	3 6 6
ditto.....	93	5 19 0	ditto.....	55	4 16 6
ditto.....	65	3 10 6	Wheal Russell.....	68	6 8 0
ditto.....	60	8 13 6	ditto.....	58	3 19 0
ditto.....	51	7 17 6	Okel Tor.....	9	6 10 6
ditto.....	49	7 17 6	Gonamena.....	32	0 15 6
ditto.....	47	3 19 0	ditto.....	30	5 19 6
ditto.....	44	4 16 0	ditto.....	28	2 1 0
Marke Valley.....	97	5 10 6	Prince of Wales.....	59	5 19 6
ditto.....	96	2 14 0	Virtuous Lady.....	32	1 4 0
ditto.....	90	5 19 0	ditto.....	19	3 8 6
ditto.....	85	5 19 0	ditto.....	7	8 6 0
ditto.....	70	4 13 0	Craddock Moor.....	55	4 10 6
ditto.....	20	1 10 0			

henceforward be better known to the public than whilst they were in private hands, it has been thought that some few particulars connected with them would be interesting.

TITANIC STEEL.—The extensions at the Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, belonging to the Titanic Steel and Iron Company (Limited), to which we referred a short time ago, are now in operation. The object of these extensions—the production of a tough and uniform quality of steel, suitable for shafting, piston-rods, and general forgings, as well as for wire-ropes and telegraphs—seems to have been successfully attained. An excellent wire mill has been provided, and what are known as “Homo rods” are being sent off in considerable quantities, and of a superior description. Another steam-hammer (70-cwt. double-acting) is being put down, and generally the works are being prepared for a much more extensive trade than that of the company’s operations have so far chiefly been confined. We trust that this branch of the industry of the Forest of Dean will thrive, and that the Titanic Company’s wire mills will become well known and patronised as the celebrated charcoal wire mills of that district.

TREATMENT OF POOR COPPER ORES.—After the many unsuccessful attempts to treat poor copper-bearing pyrites to a profit, it is gratifying to be able to announce that this problem has been satisfactorily solved under the auspices of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company. Every ton of pyrites operated upon has produced 14 cwt. of copper; the calcined ore remaining from the first process is made to yield a remunerative return in precipitated copper, whilst the final residue is a valuable pigment, readily saleable in large quantities at a handsome profit; and what is an important point in the process is that the furnace maintains perfect combustion without the aid of coal. The Wicklow Copper Mine Company will, by the use of this invention, be enabled to turn to account a vast amount of ore that has hitherto been an encumbrance. As very many mines in Cornwall and Devon have accumulations of ore quite as readily treated, by the adoption of suitable processes, as that at Wicklow, there is no valid reason why they should not utilise it to augment their profits.

EXPORTS OF WROUGHT-IRON.—The quantity of wrought-iron exported from the United Kingdom in August was 13,778 tons, as compared with 12,908 tons in August, 1869, and 12,174 tons in August, 1868. In the eight months ending Aug. 31 this year the aggregate exports of wrought-iron were 88,724 tons, against 87,523 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 78,612 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The largest share in these shipments was sustained by British India, to which we sent 13,867 tons in the first eight months of this year, against 9669 tons and 21,527 tons respectively. Russia and British America were our next best customers. The exports have increased this year to Russia, the Hanse Towns, France, Spain, British America, South Africa, and India; they have decreased to Prussia, Holland, the United States, and Australia. The value of the wrought-iron exported in August was 230,231*l.*, against 225,899*l.* in August, 1869, and 209,461*l.* in August, 1868; and in the eight months ending Aug. 31 this year 1,669,885*l.*, against 1,567,448*l.* in the corresponding period of 1869, and 1,423,256*l.* in 1868.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, Oct. 20.—As to the state of the Iron Trade, there is nothing new to note. The market at Middlesbrough on Tuesday was well attended, but the state of the war is such that no business of any consequence was transacted. There were a few enquiries for pig-iron for present and forward delivery; for the latter makers quoted last week’s list rates, but for immediate delivery pig-iron can be bought at considerably less than the official list quotations, and some few small orders were taken for No. 3, at prices much below the current rates, for immediate delivery. A fair quantity of iron is being shipped just now, and a heavy tonnage is being removed from the furnaces for manufacturing purposes, for the finished iron works continue in steady operation still, notwithstanding the fact that orders are becoming so scarce. The works are, of course, at present occupied with very slight exceptions, on works for which makers had held instructions for some time back, but these orders are fast getting towards their completion, and makers had not within the past week or two received much encouragement for winter employment. Enquiries for nearly all classes of finished iron are few. For rails there have not been any fresh orders given out of importance lately. There is rumour of a new enquiry for railway iron for a Russian house, but even if this be true one order—though a large tonnage—would only go a little way in supplying work for the large rail-producing capabilities of this district. Without doubt the prospect for anything like full work for the coming season is very gloomy. The peaceable settlement of the wages question is anxiously hoped by the entire trading community of the North; there is little doubt, however, in the minds of some of the leading gentlemen connected with the iron trade but that the Board of Arbitration will be able to decide the matter without much difficulty.

An extension of the North-Eastern Railway system is talked of, and which, if carried out, will be of considerable moment to the Cleveland district. It is proposed to ask Parliament for power to construct a line of railway to connect Middlesbrough and the Hartlepool and Sunderland. It is intended to bridge the River Tees for the communication with Middlesbrough at New-pole (about a mile from Middlesbrough town) by a large swing bridge, of a similar character to that which with which the Ouse was recently spanned, and which was constructed after plans by Mr. Harrison, the North-Eastern Company’s engineer. The bridge is, we hear, intended to be of some pretensions, so that, being of great value as a communication between the counties of Durham and Yorkshire, it will be also an ornament to the neighbourhood in which it is erected. With the object of this extension in view, the directors of the railway company visited Middlesbrough to-day (Wednesday), and inspected the proposed sites on which the bridge is to be erected, and the districts through which the new lines of rail are to be laid. To facilitate traffic to the south and westward, a line along the north bank of the Tees is thought of, for making a connection with the North Stockton with the existing line. It is also intended to construct a line on the north bank of the Tyne, intended to accommodate the various manufacturing and villages situated between the river and the old existing line. It is found desirable to connect the two stations at Sunderland, and this is proposed to be done by throwing a bridge across the Wear; but it is also reported to be the intention of the directors of the company to erect a new central passenger station at this important town.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 20.—There has been a good supply of vessels of all kinds, and a large business is being done. The Coal Trade is still improving, and it is hoped that if the demand continues prices must be improved a little; this is, of course, very much needed, for both in the coal and iron trades prices have not been remunerative for a long period. The war, which caused a great panic when it first broke out, has certainly not inflicted the injury in this district which was feared; some trades have, indeed, been very considerably improved. The Chemical and the Glass Trades on the Tyne have been much improved, and a large business at increased rates has been done in those branches for some time. The Coal Trade, too, has certainly improved, and at present the demand for coke and most descriptions of coal is very healthy, while there is a good prospect for the winter. The imports and exports have been very heavy from all the north-eastern ports, but there has again been a check in the exports to Hamburg and the Baltic; this is partly owing to the lateness of the season, and also to the action of the clubs, as they refuse to insure vessels bound to ports where the booms and other marks are not laid down.

Very large brick works have been erected at Seaham in connection with the collieries of Earl Vane. They have been constructed at great expense, every new improvement being introduced, and are capable of producing a large quantity of bricks daily. The material found on the property produces excellent bricks of different qualities. The bricks manufactured by the company are, first—fire-bricks of first quality, and also two other kinds of bricks used for various building purposes, and of a very hard, durable quality. These bricks are manufactured from inferior fire-clay, shale, &c., substances usually put into the rubbish heaps at collieries, but they are by grinding, &c., converted into most valuable building materials. In former years enormous quantities of this material were burnt and wasted in the colliery heaps in this district, and it is surprising to see such an article manufactured from such unpromising materials. The bricks are not only hard and durable, but have a fine and ornamental appearance, and are, of course, far superior to ordinary bricks made

from surface clay beds, while the price they are sold at is very little above that of the ordinary kind of brick.

The river-side railway near the Tyne continues to attract much attention, and the numerous manufacturers and shipbuilders on that side of the river appear to be really in earnest in the matter, as they are giving it their hearty support. There is a great traffic to those works in iron ship-plates, &c., and these goods are brought from Consett, Middlesbrough, &c., by rail, and on reaching Gateshead a transfer has to be made to water carriage, and, of course, this is a great disadvantage, as much time is wasted, and also much extra expense incurred. The only course open to remedy this defect appears to be the construction of a short river line that will touch all the most important points, and the branch from the North-Eastern Railway to Newcastle Quay is a good step in this direction, and all that is wanted is the continuance of a river-side railway or tramway, in order to connect the mala works with the North-Eastern system. An independent railway is not required at all, indeed, it is difficult to see how an independent line could be worked with any advantage, as the whole of the great traffic in iron, ship-plates, &c., comes into connection with the North-Eastern system, and what is really wanted is direct railway communication from the iron works, ore mines, and collieries to the large iron works, &c., on the Tyne. The largest works on the south side of the Tyne possess this communication already, and it is, of course, a great advantage to them, and it is, therefore, quite natural that the owners of large works on the north side should wish for the same direct communication. The traffic alluded to on the North-Eastern has increased enormously during the last few years, and especially during the past year, and, of course, a large fleet of lighters at employed in supplying the works down the river with iron, coal, and other materials.

On Saturday about 80 of the workmen of Choppington Colliery presented Mr. RALPH PENDLETON with a handsome and massive silver tea and coffee service, and a splendid brooch for Mrs. Pendleton, as a token of the respect and esteem which he has gained for himself during the 13 years he has been resident viewer at Choppington Colliery, and which he has left much to the regret of the old standards of the district, by whom he is most deservedly respected. After the supper a most harmonious evening was spent. The presents were from the establishment of Messrs. Lister and Sons, Newcastle.

Mr. THOMAS SNOWDON, the much-respected under-viewer of the Tow Law Collieries, having intimated his intention of leaving to commence business on his own account in the South, a number of influential gentlemen have determined to present him with a beautiful gold watch and splendid gold Albert chain and locket. The presentation will take place at the Tow Law Hotel on Monday evening. Mr. Snowdon will leave behind him a host of friends to whom he has endeared himself. Mr. Snowdon will, we believe, be succeeded by Mr. Cook, a practical viewer, well known in Northumberland, he having acted some years as resident viewer at the Holywell Collieries, belonging to Messrs. Hugh Taylor and Co.

A testimonial has been presented by the ironworkers employed at the Westburn Iron Works, Stockton, to Mr. Thomas Morgan, on his retirement from the management of Messrs. Holdsworth and Co.’s works, to assume a similar position at the West Marsh Iron Company Rolling Mills, Middlesbrough.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 20.—There is no particular change in the state of the Iron Trade, which, though quiet, is not worse than it was. There are rather more orders for hoops and plates, and some pressure is being employed at the works which are executing orders for Russia, so as to secure shipment before the frost sets in. Accounts from the great rail-mills of the North rather tend to show that Prussian rail orders are being held back on account of the war, in which case the works there will compete with South Staffordshire for the production of merchant iron. Some accounts, however, hold out hopes that Russia is preparing to order rails very largely as soon as peace shall enable loans to be raised for the construction of the lines. The Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire are fairly active, and some of the foreign markets show a degree of improvement. The resistance to the reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of nailers has been abandoned as hopeless.

A boiler burst at Walsall yesterday morning, injuring three men, one, it is feared, fatally. It was erected on the premises of Mr. James Hall, spring, hook, chain, and buckle manufacturer. It was at times worked up to 50 lbs., but just before it burst was only at 22 lbs. to 30 lbs. There was a want of power to give the polishing machinery the proper velocity, and a consultation had just been held on the subject, when the boiler rose from its seat and shot forward some 50 feet, through three 9-inch brick walls, happily missing, though by only a little, the polishing shop, in which many persons were at work. One of the men hurt was seriously and another slightly scalded, and a third cut by fragments of the disturbed brickwork.

On the same morning there was a fatal boiler explosion at Messrs. Nash and Co.’s Minerva Iron Works, Cape Town, Smithwick. A man, named Baker, had his skull fractured, and was severely scalded, and he died at noon. Another was scalded, but is recovering.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Westhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The Ironmasters’ Quarterly Meeting, at Birmingham, was well attended; the leading firms of the district were represented, and a considerable number of merchants from Liverpool, Manchester, London, and other places were present. The prices of finished iron based upon the rate for “marked” common bars—8*l.* per ton—were confirmed. There is rather more activity in the works than there was a few weeks ago, and the men are doing, in many instances, “five turns” per week. The demand is chiefly for hoops, sheets, bars, and angles, and now that the men have ceased their agitation for a rise of wages things will go on better. All the producers of “marked” iron continue to command the list prices, and will be enabled to maintain these through the quarter; for second-rate and more inferior qualities prices have not receded to the extent which might have been anticipated, and if there should be a cessation of hostilities upon the Continent the trade would, undoubtedly, become more active. The demand for pig-iron is still of a moderate character. Cold-blast mine iron is realising 4*l.* 10*s.*, and hot-blast from the white ironstone, gubbin, and other native ores is fetching 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton; grey forge, 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, from 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* per ton. The competition in the sale of pig-iron west of Dudley is not so great as it was; there are 17 furnaces less in blast than there were a few weeks ago; 11 have been completely demolished, and 6 are now standing idle, but for the war some of the latter would have been re-lighted before this.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 20.—There is no change to be noted with regard to the Iron Trade of Derbyshire, which remains in about the same state as previously reported. House Coal is in rather improving demand, and a large tonnage is being forwarded to London. The reduction in the rate from South Yorkshire to Retford, which has been initiated for the purpose of regaining some portion of the metropolitan trade at present enjoyed by the Derbyshire coalowners, has as yet in no way interfered with the business doing by the latter. Although much has been made of the difference in the rate charged by the Midland and Great Northern, so much in favour of the former, it should not be overlooked that the Great Northern Railway Company carries more coal from the North of England—from the Usworth, Lambton, and a few more collieries—than it does from the whole of South Yorkshire, although they are distant from London some 70 or 80 miles further than the collieries in the neighbourhood of Wombwell. If the Great Northern desired to cultivate the Yorkshire trade no doubt it could do so, but it evidently knows its own interest best. Indeed, the coalowners between Barnsley and Chapeltown, a distance of about eight miles, where the principal collieries are situated, and in which the main business to London is, and has been, done, openly express their opinion that the Great Northern Company are not at all desirous of having the agreement existing between them and the Midland dissolved. If the directors were desirous of having it put an end to, the coalowners pertinently ask why have they not given the necessary notice for that purpose? But the fact is, the Great Northern carries more from the Midland and Northern districts than it does from the one over which it has the entire control, and which is dependent on it for reaching London. This will be evident from the returns for 1869, from which it appears that the entire quantity of coal carried by the Great Northern to London from the South Yorkshire coal field was 210,734 tons, of which 117,313 tons were Silkestone. On the other hand, there was carried by the same line, from nine collieries alone, from Derbyshire, and situated on the Midland Railway, no less than 246,224 tons, and from the North of England, for the year, from Usworth Colliery 25,410 tons, and from Lambton 62,340 tons. The above figures show plainly why the Great Northern traffic is contented, and the bond which binds that line and the Midland together. In Steam Coal there is scarcely so much doing as there has been, and no change for the better can be looked for during the year, seeing that the trade from Grimsby to the North of Europe will shortly be closed.

There is still continued activity in the heavy branches of the Sheffield trades, more particularly in war and railway material. Heavy armour-plates and shields are very largely produced, and even in the event of peace being shortly made there is very little doubt but what the warlike material, for which Sheffield is famous, would still be in active demand, not only for the home Government, but also for the Continent. Indeed, seeing that the great powers of Europe, more especially Russia and Austria, are marshalling their forces, and putting them on a war footing, any peace that may shortly be declared between the present belligerent powers would not be of a really permanent character, but in all probability would ultimately involve others in a war on even a more extended scale than the present one. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the makers of defensive and offensive material should look forward to a long season of activity. Rails, springs, buffers, railway wheels, and axles are being largely produced, and there is more doing in flues. Bessemer steel is in brisk request, and a good deal is now being exported. The works in the neighbourhood of Rotherham are doing a very fair business, but the collieries are scarcely so active as they

have been, more especially in steam coal. A very fair business is being done at the Holmes Colliery, about the largest in the district, and where Mr. Cooper is putting down some large pipes, to extend for something like a mile into the workings, to convey compressed air for the purpose of working an engine for hauling the coals up the inclines to the bottom, and so dispensing with a great deal of horse-power. At the same colliery, which has only one drawing-shaft, a few days since 987 tons of coal were drawn up in about eight hours, although the depth of the shaft is about 350 yards. There is very little change in the state of affairs in South Yorkshire, excepting that under the reduced rate granted by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company the coal is now being conveyed to Retford direct, and on Tuesday no less than 94 loaded wagons went from Wombwell for that place, so that the prospects of the London trade are more encouraging than they have been.

The Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company (Chesterfield) sixth annual report, with statement of accounts for the year, has recently been issued. The directors consider the results very encouraging, and congratulate the shareholders on their improved position and prospects. Although evidence of the revival of trade during the past year is shown in the report, yet it is stated that close competition in the coal trade is a grave difficulty in the realisation of a fair return on the capital invested in that branch of the company’s business. Still contracts have been made on fair terms, and some judicious extensions and improvements necessary for ensuring the full benefit of the company’s advantages, and in themselves sources of profit, are noticed. At the ordinary general meeting, held at Manchester on Sept. 29, a dividend of 1*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per share (less income tax) was declared, which, with 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid as interim dividend in March last, makes a total dividend of 6 per cent. for the year on the paid-up capital. Messrs. Holden, Fowler, and Stores Smith, the retiring directors, and Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, Collier, and Co., the auditors, were re-elected; and Mr. T. H. McConnell, a considerable shareholder, added to the board.

HULL FLAX AND COTTON MILLS.—This important and valuable property was offered for sale by auction by Messrs. William Grundy and Son, of Manchester, and Mr. Charles Johnson, of Hull, at the Royal Station Hotel, Hull. The land containing 41,589 superficial yards, together with the five mills and other buildings, thirteen dwelling-houses, steam-power representing 470-horse power, and the whole of the machinery, consisting of 102,216 throats and mule spindles and preparation; reeling, winding, warping tools, &c. Mr. Johnson put the property up in one lot to a somewhat numerous company. The auctioneer stated that the mills had been carefully valued and reported upon by Mr. Grundy, who said the same were, with the exception of a portion of the machinery (the hand mules) in good working order and condition. The original cost of the property, inclusive, the auctioneer stated to have been 350,000*l.* Mr. Grundy’s estimate of the present value as a concern in full operation was, inclusive, 75,000*l.* The biddings were opened at 10,000*l.*, followed by 15,000*l.*, and additional bidding of 1000*l.* and 500*l.*, terminating at 24,000*l.* This being below the reserve price, the property was withdrawn, and immediately sold by the auctioneer by private treaty to Mr. Henry Hodge, of Hull, for 30,000*l.* Messrs. Lee and Thorne were the vending solicitors.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 20.—In every department of the iron works operations are still carried on with considerable vigour, all the hands continuing to work full time, so that there is yet no noticeable diminution of activity in any part of the district. In some of the steel manufacturing establishments preparations are being made for increased activity, and negotiations are in progress for contracts for steel rails on Canadian account. There is scarcely anything new to report in connection with the Tin-Plate Trade. The works are fairly employed, but owing to the continued high price of tin, the manufacture of plates is scarcely remunerative.

The revival which was noticed last week in the Steam Coal Trade is so far maintained. There is, however, no improvement to be perceived in the demand from the French ports or other continental markets, whose purchases have decreased since the commencement of the war. On the other hand, large quantities are taken by the mail-packet companies, and some of the distant naval coaling stations. In the House Coal Trade the movement in the demand, consequent upon the near approach of winter, is becoming more general, and the collieries are kept in pretty regular employment. There is a fair demand for Coke on Staffordshire account, and this forms an important item in operations at the house coal collieries. Improvements are being adopted at some of the large iron-making establishments, which greatly reduce the consumption of coal in the production of iron.

An important case touching the Truck System has just been heard before the magistrates at Bridgend. William James, the overman at the Wyndham Pit, was summoned for non-payment of 4*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* wages due to George Stone, a labourer. George Stone stated that he had been employed by the defendant at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per day. He had worked 38½ days, and had only received 15*s.* 6*d.* in wages. He lived with his father and mother, Mr. George Birbeck, the company’s mineral agent, stated that payments were made at the company’s office, and that intermediate draws were given at the shop. It was not equal for the overman to fix the rate of wages to be paid to a labourer when he engaged; that was generally fixed upon subsequently, between himself (Mr. Birbeck) and the overman. In this case they had fixed the complainant’s wages at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. It was the custom for the workmen to get their goods at the company’s shop, but there was no compulsion. The defendant stated that the complainant’s mother had had several orders from him upon the shop manager for intermediate draws. The company’s shop manager and cashier deposed to having paid complainant’s mother several sums of money, with which she had goods from the shop, on account of her son’s wages, amounting in the aggregate to 4*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Complainant’s father and mother, who were examined, denied positively having received any money or goods on account of complainant’s wages; but his mother said she had received goods on account of her husband’s wages. The magistrates concluded that one side or the other must be guilty of wilful perjury, and with some hesitation ordered payment of 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, the amount of complainant’s wages at 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, less the 15*s.* 6*d.* paid on account.

It being rumoured that owing to a change being about to take place in the proprietary of the Tir Conall Colliery, near Swansea, Mr. J. Lowrey, the manager, would leave, the workmen employed at the colliery held a meeting, and determined upon presenting Mr. Lowrey with a testimonial. The determination was duly carried out, and the presentation took the form of a purse of gold, and numerous expressions of the respect and esteem in which Mr. Lowrey was held as a colliery manager accompanied the presentation.

The enquiry into the late fatal explosion of fire-damp at the Moreton Colliery, Pembrokeshire, has been closed, and a verdict of “Accidental Death” in regard to the deceased was returned. Mr. Wales, the Government Inspector, stated that the evidence showed that the workings were not kept free from gas, it being generally found 5 or 6 yards from the face, which was managed, in his opinion, a breach of the first rule. The third general rule was violated by allowing one of the deceased men to have a safety-lamp unlit. He concluded from his examination after the explosion that the pit was in a bad condition, especially as regarded ventilation. For some days previous to the explosion there had been no fireman to visit the workings, and there seemed to be no responsible person on the colliery. Yet in the face of all this the jury returned a verdict of “Accidental Death.”

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 19.—The Pig-Iron Trade of Scotland is pretty healthy, if not very vigorous. The exports of a few thousands tons extra, for a limited number of weeks, being quite inadequate to impart any lasting benefit, prices have become easier with their cessation, as we hinted last week. On Monday the market was quiet, and the closing prices of last Friday were barely maintained. Yesterday there was a decline, and business was done down at 51*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 51*s.* 6*d.* thirty days, closing buyers. To-day about 4000 tons were done at 51*s.* 3*d.* to 51*s.* 4*d.* cash, and 51*s.* 7*d.* to 51*s.* 7½*d.* a month; closing sellers 51*s.* 4½*d.* cash, and 51*s.* 8½*d.* a month, buyers 1*l.* less. No. 1, g.m.b., 62*s.*; No. 3, 51*s.* 6*d.*; Coltness brand, 62*s.*; Gartsherrie, 60*s.*; Langloan, 57*s.* 6*d.* Not much business will be done till next Tuesday, on account of religious services, which occur annually at this period of the year. The exports of the week were slightly in excess of those of the corresponding week last year, the foreign (10,045 tons) being augmented by heavy shipments from Grangemouth and Leith, on continental account; but the coastwise was light, only reaching a total of 4680 tons, making the foreign and coastwise amount to a total of 14,725 tons, against 14,090 tons in the corresponding week of 1869. The imports of pig from Middlesbrough to date show an increase of 18,300 tons.

The makers of Manufactured Iron are only experiencing a lagging demand—a hesitancy and reluctance on the part of buyers to enter into engagements beyond present requirements, although they are quite convinced that if peace were restored metals and their manufactures would speedily advance. The makers of second-class brands are still able to keep their hands fully engaged; but first-class makers are not so well off. There are a few specifications for small lots of bars, rods, and angles offering in the market, but these are speedily placed, when the purchaser has got at what he thinks the lowest quotation. Engineering and ironfoundry are rather prosperous; and this week we notice shipments of sugar-making machinery, of the value of fully 1500*l.* Bolt, rivet, and machine-cut nail makers are fully employed. Quotations are nominally as last stated, but accommodating discounts are readily granted to approved houses.

The shipping trade in Coals has slackened with the fall of the year, and the demand for domestic use has increased, but not to such an extent as to improve quotations. The shipments for the week just ended are not equal to those of the corresponding week of last year by fully 5000 tons, the totals being for this year 23,165 tons,

against 28,550 last year. The greater portion of the foreign shipments (9100 tons) are for the northern and southern ports of Continental Europe. The shale pits are busy, the distillers of mineral oil having resumed operations with spirit. The colliers are working quietly for the nonce, at wages ranging from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day, with a good demand for their labour.

The Clyde shipbuilders continue busy for the season of the year, with their yards well filled with keels. A fine three-decked screw-steamer has been launched, per Gray, Daws, and Co., London, named the *Silra*. She is 1130 tons, A. 1st Lloyd's, and is intended for the Indian coasting trade.

SILVER MINING IN SONORA, NORTHERN MEXICO.

Attention is directed to the elaborate and interesting report of Mr. J. P. Clemen on the Almada and Tiritio Mines, situate in the important mining district of Alamos, in the State of Sonora, Northern Mexico, which will be found in the Supplement to the Journal of this day. Notwithstanding the fact of these mines being situate in the richest silver district in Northern Mexico, and that the lode is of enormous size, averaging from 20 to 50 feet in width, and proved for a distance of two miles, and that its containing rock is porphyry, which is known to miners and geologists to be the best matrix for silver, they are but little known, compared with the silver mines of Nevada and California.

The portion of the property belonging to the Almada and Tiritio Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited), known as the Mina Grande and Providencia Mines, was personally surveyed by Mr. John Petherick, F.G.S., and Mr. J. P. Clemen, in the year 1866, the total length on the line of the lode therein being 458 fathoms, or about 210 fathoms. The ores are principally sulphide of silver and silver, associated with a small percentage of copper, and are generally of a docile character, and their average "ley," or yield, is from \$50 to \$60 per ton of 2000 lbs. The other part of the property of the company, forming a continuation of the same lode, and called the Tiritio Mines, contains about 200 fathoms, and reduction-works, with steam-power, at present working 15 heads of stamps.

The entire length, therefore, of the company's sett is nearly 1 mile. A tunnel communicates from the reduction works to the Tiritio Mine, and cuts the lode at a depth of about 50 fms. from the surface. A shaft from the surface communicates with this tunnel, thus making the ventilation perfect. Above the level of the tunnel, in the Tiritio Mine, there are backs to the extent of about 10 fms., the upper part having been worked by the Mexicans many years since. At present about 40 fms. in length of rich ore ground is being worked at the level of the tunnel and upward, and the average width of the lode for the 40 fms. is about 18 ft. Mr. Clemen estimates the value of the lode at the bottom—that is, the level of the tunnel—to be from \$300 to \$400 per cubic fathom, or upwards of 2000 per fathom, for the present width of the lode. It is intended at once to sink a shaft under the present tunnel level, for which purpose a powerful steam-engine and pumps have just been purchased in San Francisco, and will be erected as speedily as possible. It is intended also to push on the tunnel as fast as possible under the Providencia and Mina Grande Mines, where rich ore is known to exist in large quantities, and to continue the sinking of the Providencia shaft, now 25 fms. from surface, and to clear out the old shafts in the Mina Grande, which were sunk by Signor Almada to a depth of 80 fathoms.

The present profits of the company are about 100000 a month, and at the half-yearly meeting of the company, to be held on Monday next, the directors are about to propose a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum up to June 30 last. This is a satisfactory commencement, considering that the company was only registered on Feb. 21 last. But it is no criterion of what the company is likely to pay when more ore ground is opened up, and 15 additional stamps and engine-power, which have been already purchased, are at work.

The entire capital of the company (130,00000) is now called up, leaving, after payment of purchase-money and preliminary expenses, about 25,00000 for machinery and working capital.

THE COAL TRADE, AND COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In an article upon this subject, in the Journal of Oct. 15, it is stated that a report of the Inspector of the New South Wales Collieries for 1869 seemed to indicate that Mr. Croudece, this company's viewer at Lambton Colliery, "appeared to have systematically neglected ventilation." So far from this being the case, the Inspector expressly states in the report in question that, whilst calling Mr. Croudece's attention to a little feebleness in the air in a driving which was being made for an air-crossing, he found "the main air current faultless at the time." The statement in the article referred to is apt to carry the impression that the general ventilation of Lambton Colliery was defective. This was not the case, nor does the Inspector's report, either in express terms or in its general tenor, make it appear to have been so. I am glad to be able to add that the Lambton Colliery enjoys the reputation of being one of the best ventilated collieries in the colony.

Whilst asking you to be good enough to give these few correcting lines a place in this week's Journal, I must express my satisfaction at your having noticed prominently in the Journal the report for 1869 of Mr. Keene, the Government Examiner of the New South Wales coal fields, containing, as it does, facts which have a most important bearing on the development of the Australian coal industry, and indicating the advance which the colonial collieries are making both in their powers of steady production and the quality of the coal which they turn out.

C. GRAINGER, Sec.
Scottish Australian Mining Company, Moorgate-street, Oct. 21.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BRONFLOYD.—The revenue account to be presented at the quarterly meeting convened to be held on the mine on Wednesday next shows—Balance last quarter (less July dividend, 100000), 19271 11s.; lead ores since sold, 20700—29971 11s.—Three months' costs, 9394 7s. 9d.; leaving balance available for dividend, 20581 3s. 3d.

PERKINS BEACH.—The western drive in the 20 has just unwatered pump-sump; and in Walker's vein rocks of solid ore, 7 cwt. each, are being raised.

POLBRENE.—The third fourth-monthly account-day of this prosperous adventure is fixed for to-day (Oct. 22), at the account-house on the mine, at St. Agnes. The building for the second engine and the stamps is being rapidly pushed forward. The recently-discovered continuation of Tregay's lode is found to improve the more it is opened upon.

SOUTH REDMOOR.—We are informed that in driving the adit there is an improvement, and it gives us much pleasure to make the announcement.

We are informed that the TREVARRACK engine will be at work next week, and that the shareholders are to be congratulated on the prospects before them. There is every prospect of this property proving an illustration of the admirable results which invariably follow efficient and energetic management, combined with discernment in the selection of properties.

TERRAS.—A new lode has been cut in driving the elvan course, with a leader of tin 9 in. big, two-thirds solid tin. Edwards's lode much improved, and the elvan course producing more tin. This information must be very gratifying to the parties interested in the property.

WEST TREMAYNE.—The Park Toll shaft is going down through a bed of rich gossan, and the killas shows veins of copper. The 20 west, on engine lode, is approaching this shaft, and shows every indication of opening into a course of ore.

The far-famed BOTALLACK MINE has been a great source of attraction to tourists and visitors this summer. It is stated that in September nearly 50 availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a "submarine excursion," in proper miners' costume, through the diagonal shaft, the bottom of which is now nearly 260 fms. below the sea level, and at a distance from the cliffs of nearly three-quarters of a mile out under the Atlantic Ocean. The subterranean workings of the "Crown's" mine of Botallack presents a vast field for exploration, where the tourist and geologist may witness the workings of the most extraordinary and interesting mine in Cornwall.

REPERRY TIN MINE.—Everything here is now approaching completion. Mr. J. Hocking, jun., of Redruth, has examined the 20-inch engine, and put it to a trial working, and pronounces it to be in very good working order. The pitwork is being changed, and before Saturday the whole work will be transferred to the new engine. The lode in the mine is now 4 ft. wide, and is a very rich one indeed. Sinking is suspended, as the water is not drained off by the 25 fms. level yet. Two men are driving on the lode east, and in a few days will reach far enough to effect this communication, when sinking will be resumed. The south lode has not yet been reached, but a few feet more will cut it. Some 8 or 10 fms. south again the new south lode lies, and to cut this the miners will work before driving on the south side. The stamps and floors, buddles, &c., are nearly completed, and will be so by the next pay-day.

Work will then begin in earnest. The horse-whim is ready for hauling the ore stuff from below, where tons are now in readiness to come to surface. The working of this mine is watched in the district with great interest. Should it prove productive, and of which there seems but little doubt, it will be the means of opening up a new district for mining.

If the pneumatic stamp is working at the Terras Tin Mine, would Capt. Edwards or Mr. Martien inform the mining public the results of the trial, what quantity of stone it will stamp per head in 24 hours, and the consumption of coal?

The engines erected to pump out the OLD TREBURGETT MINE, St. Teath, Cornwall, the flooding of which some thirty years ago threw 300 men out of employ, have been successful. The active working of the mine is resumed, and, as was anticipated, the "capels," or quartz walls, left by the former old miners are found to contain rich silver ore (polytellite), and also large quantities of blende, the value of which was unknown 30 years ago. Of this there are said to be now standing in the mine, ready to be sent up to bank from the old workings, "walls" or "capels" 4 ft. wide by 60 fms. deep (the present depth of the mine), extending over half-a-mile in length, and producing 2 tons to the fathom. The old lode has also been found again, as well as two additional lodes. This is an event of great importance to the industry of the northern district of Cornwall.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SEVERAL SHAREHOLDERS—WHEEL UNITY.—The proposed call of 13s. per share has also astounded us, and we are among the largest shareholders. At the last meeting, held in London, for winding up the mine, the liabilities over assets, taking credit for arrears of calls, were 7061. 5s. 11d., and a call of 7s. 6d. per share, or 14261. 10s., was made. This, with all the machinery, consisting of two steam-engines, &c., was considered amply sufficient to pay off everything, even after allowing for the bad and doubtful arrears. Several attempts were then made to get up a new company, to buy the concern as a working one, for the mine had sold many thousands pounds worth of copper, and had at one time great prospects; but these attempts failed, and on July 13, 1867, in reply to "A Small Shareholder," we stated (see *Mining Journal*, July 13, 1867, page 468)—"The affairs here might be settled in a few hours if the shareholders would pay up their arrears, and a final appeal will be at once made to them. If unsuccessful, then the chief creditor will wind-up the company in the Stannaries Court, in which case those in arrear will have to pay not only their calls, but heavy expenses besides. It has been our wish (we were appointed by the meeting one of a committee to wind-up) to have the company wound-up without this process, if possible."

Every attempt of the committee to get in the arrears failed, and soon afterwards the creditors proceeded in the Stannaries against the mine. All books, papers, &c., connected with the company were then taken by that Court, and the powers of the committee ceased. This was more than two years ago, and we are now called upon for 13s. per share. What the engines sold for we do not know, nor can we conceive how the expenses of winding-up can have rendered necessary such a sum as 13s. per share. We have stated that the mine once had great prospects, and made good returns; and may add that when the late company was formed the mine had been purchased by auction, including the engines, machinery, working plant, &c., for the sum of 12000. It was then divided by us into 20 shares of 1000. each, 19 of which we disposed of at cost price, and kept 1-20th ourselves. Of the 20000, thus raised 12000, paid the purchase money, and 8000 went towards working capital. The company was afterwards made into a larger number of shares (6000), calls made as required, and another steam-engine erected at great expense; but after 1866 many shareholders became bankrupt and insolvent, calls could not be got in, and for these reasons the works were stopped. We always had a high opinion of the speculation, and invited the solvent shareholders and others over and over again during 1867 to join us in buying the mine and machinery, and carry it on, instead of allowing it to drift into the Stannaries Court.

"J. S. K." (Liverpool), AND OTHERS.—We have the authority of Mr. Jehu Hitchins himself for stating that the estimated profits in the prospectus referred to were neither made by him, nor published by his authority; nor were the calculations based upon his report, which referred to the property merely as a "fair field for extensive mining enterprise."

NEW BELDON.—The shaft has now got through the High Pit Sill, which has proved to be 26 ft. 9 in. thick; and cross-cuts will be put out at once north and south towards the Pellgrove and Standalone veins, which may be cut in about two months. The old Shildon vein, in the Beldon adit, still contains pieces of ore, but not sufficient to value.

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Prospectuses, with copies of the assays of Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., and of Mr. Jehu Hitchins' report may be had at the offices of the company, and of the broker.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on MONDAY next, 24th instant, for LONDON, and on TUESDAY, 25th instant, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

By order, R. S. ARCHBOLD, Secretary.

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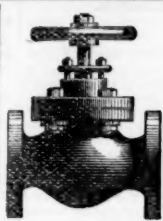
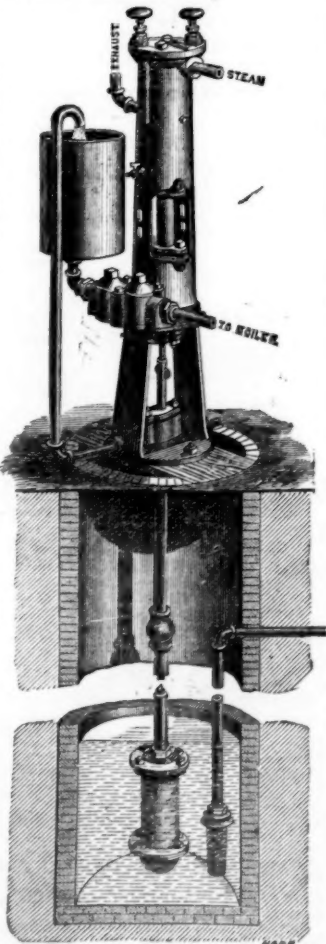
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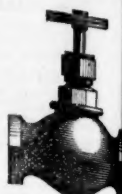
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Made entirely of WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, and other improvements, adapting it for MARINE, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE ENGINES.

THESE BOILERS ARE NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. One Firm in the North of England, who had a 50-horse power Boiler in 1868, has since purchased over twenty others.
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IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
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This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1 1/4 ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Morcom reports most favourably as to the capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,
 H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

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Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

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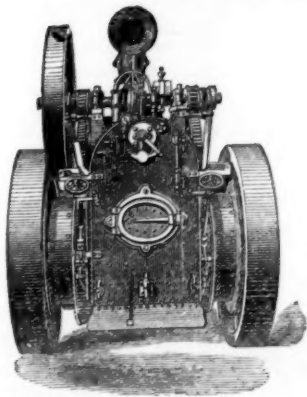
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PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,

WITH
 PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
 FOR MINING PURPOSES.



This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, by its adoption—
 Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected. The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery. It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.

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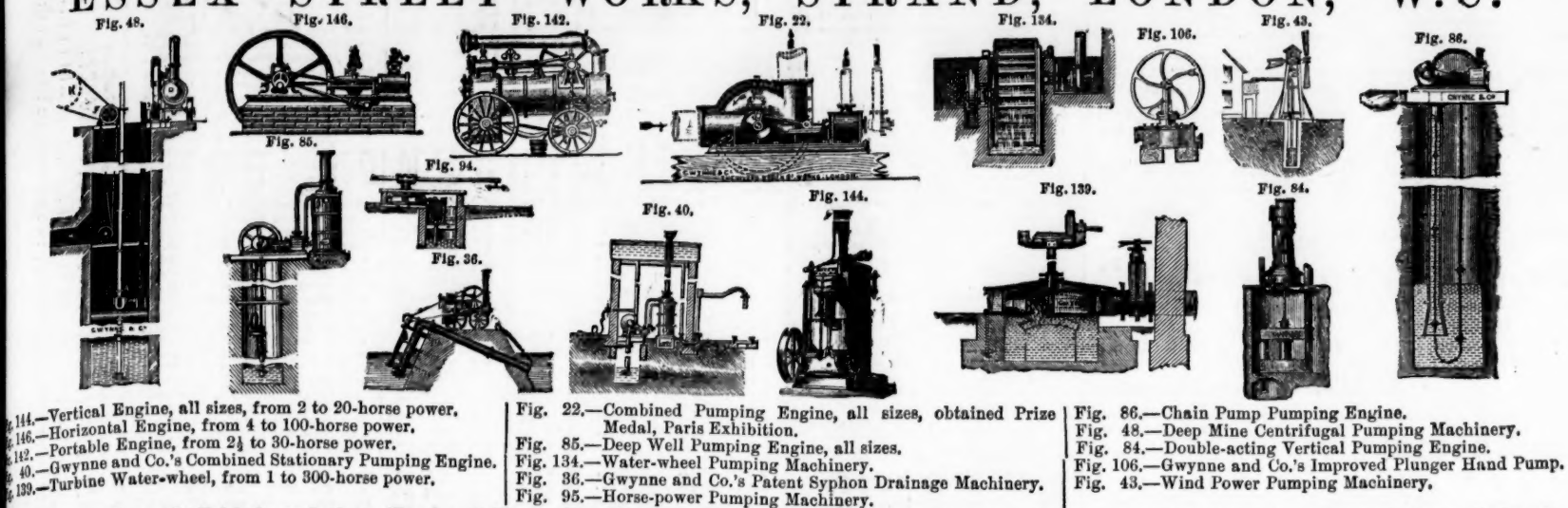


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

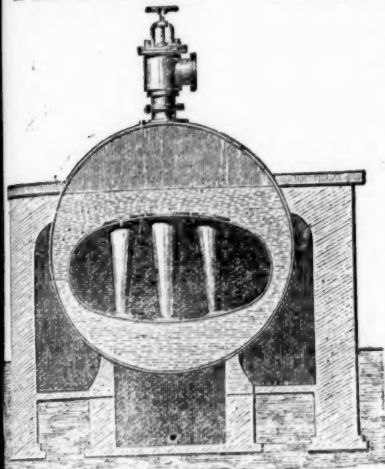
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

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GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONICAL WATER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary fluid boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.
The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.
LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENER.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.

They can be fixed by any boiler-maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS
MANCHESTER,

Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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DON LUBRICATING OIL,

Which is quite as good and durable a lubricant as the best. While there is no more serviceable or economical Oil for Engines and Machinery, it is the best known lubricant of the axles of Railway Trucks and Carriages, and it may be applied in the ordinary grease boxes, at a saving of one-half over grease. Particulars forwarded on application.

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From DUBS AND CO., Glasgow Locomotive Works.
"We find it a good lubricating oil, and very cheap."

From JOHN HARTOP, Esq., Manager for Earl Fitzwilliam, Elsecar.
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From Messrs. RICHARD EVANS AND CO., Haydock Collieries.
"The oil answers quite as well as yellow grease (for railway wagons), and at a saving of forty-eight per cent."

From THOMAS EMERSON FORSTER, Esq., Mining Engineer, Newcastle.
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From the LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.
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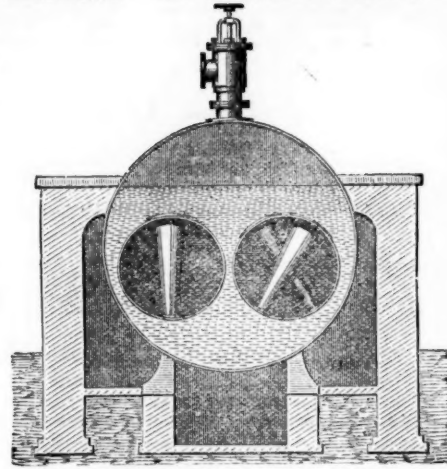
From T. and W. CLARK, Havelock Works, Leicester.
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From Messrs. HENRY BALFOUR AND CO., Leven, Fife.
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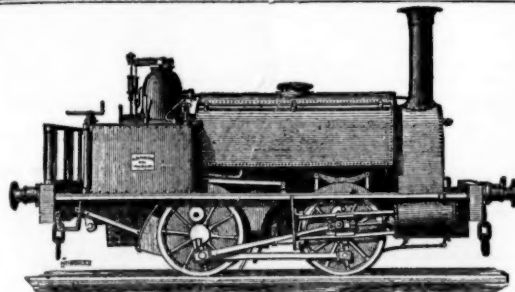
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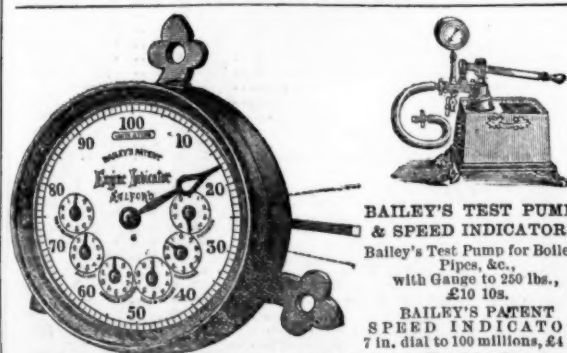
MUNCAN BROTHERS, 20, Unity-buildings, Liverpool, Sole Importers.



Section of Cornish Boiler, showing application of the "Galloway" Tubes.



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BAILEY'S TEST PUMPS
& SPEED INDICATORS.
Bailey's Test Pump for Boilers,
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PARISHES, and in parts of WENDRON and KENWYN, are now ready
at our offices, in Rydar-street, Truro, coloured, mounted, and varnished, at
3s. each. Sent free of carriage, on receipt of order.
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This is a thoroughly genuine, bona fide advertisement, and Mr. Barnard, whose success in mining is almost unparalleled, will be happy to answer any questions and furnish every particular respecting the above properties. At the VIRTUOUS LADY can now be seen one of the richest copper lodes ever discovered in England; and at the QUEEN a rock of silver has been raised to surface, weighing 84 lbs., 20 per cent. of which is pure silver. All I ask of intending investors is—come and see the mines for yourself.
THOS. J. BARNARD.

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(THE QUEEN, THE KING, AND THE VIRTUOUS LADY)
Les trois mines les plus riches de l'Angleterre (produisant de l'argent, du cuivre et de l'étain) ont plus d'avantage que toutes les mines du monde. On peut obtenir un prix de vingt livres sterling, si l'on achète à présent, cinq actions tout-à-fait libres, dans ces trois sociétés anonymes distinctes. Les mines jouissent, en ce moment, d'un actif disponible de plus de treize mille livres sterling; et la Reine dans les trois premiers mois d'exploitation a donné aux actionnaires un dividende à raison de 40 pour cent. à l'année sur les capitaux versés. Je, soussigné, déclare ouvertement d'après l'état actuel des mines et les améliorations qui se font graduellement de jour en jour, que les vingt livres versés à présent deviendront cinquante livres en très peu de temps, et avec une certitude absolue; et l'exactitude de mes observations sera vérifiée sans délai.
Adressez, en anglais ou en français, Monsieur THOS. J. BARNARD, Tamar House, near Tavistock.

Cette annonce est tout à fait vraie, sincère et de bonne foi, et Monsieur Barnard, dont le succès dans les mines est presque sans parallèle, sera heureux de répondre à toutes les questions qu'on lui fera et de donner tous les renseignements voulus concernant les mines susdites. A la Femme Vertueuse on peut voir, à présent, une des veines de cuivre les plus riches qui aient jamais été découvertes en Angleterre; et à la Reine une roche d'argent vient d'être amenée à la surface pesant 84 livres, et dont 20 pour cent. sont de l'argent pur. Tout ce que je demande aux capitalistes qui pensent acheter est—de venir eux-mêmes voir les mines.
THOS. J. BARNARD.

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916	Cargill, c. Flint	16 5 7	—
1280	Chanticleer, c. Flint	0 7 8	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	18
867	Cwm Erfin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—
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2800	Foxdale, c. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—
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9808	Great Wheal Vor, c. c. Helston	40 0 0	7
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. c.	4 19 0	2 1/2
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2000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c.	1 0 0	—
10000	Killaloe, c. Tipperary	1 0 0	—
165	Levant, c. c. St. Just	10 8 1	—
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—
3000	Maes-y-Safn, c. Flint	20 0 0	—
1800	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	6 1/2
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. c.	25 0 0	8 1/2
6400	New Pembroke, c. c. Par Station	5 0 0	—
2000	North Levant, c. c. St. Just	10 12 0	11 1/2
2000	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 3	2
5616	Pendarves United	86 0 0	65
5000	Penhalta, c. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—
2000	Phoenix, c. c. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—
12800	Princes of Wales, c. Calstock	10 0 0	—
1120	Provident, c. c. Helston	10 6 7	30
15000	Queen, c. c. Calstock	0 10 0	—
8689	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, c.	4 0 0	1 1/2
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	250
6000	South Darron, c. Cardigan	3 6 6	—
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	9 1/2
940	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 0	30
242	Spear Moor, c. St. Just	36 17 9	18
940	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	—
871	St. John del Rey, Brazil	3 10 0	—
508	Summer Hill, c. c. Helston	3 18 6	—
12000	Tankerville, c. c. Salop	6 0 0	14
6000	Tincroft, c. c. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	41
21000	Prince of Wales, c. Helston	11 10 0	25
12000	Van, c. Llandidloes	4 5 0	60
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	64
512	West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	106 15 0	33
10000	Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	70
512	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	6 2 0	70
512	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	6 2 0	70
4295	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	5 4 6	7
1024	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	3 10 6	12
896	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	13 17 6	6
1024	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	8 0 0	9
1000	W. Mary Ann's, c. Illogan	2 12 6	—
80	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	70 0 0	—
396	Wheal Tazewell, c. Illogan	60 0 0	40
17000	Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	2 10 0	8 1/2

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.		DIVIDEND MINES.	
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Bus. done.
35000	Alamillos, c. Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 8	—
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	15
30000	Central American Association	0 10 0	—
10000	Copiapu Mining Co. Chile	16 10 0	—
7612	Don Pedro North del Rey	6 14 0	—
7000	English and Australian, c.	2 0 0	—
25000	Fortuna, c. Spain	2 0 0	2 1/2
10000	Gonnesa, c. Spain	5 0 0	—
65000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia	1 0 0	3 1/2
15000	Llares, c. Spain	1 0 0	3 1/2
50000	Panuelillo, c. Chile	4 0 0	2 1/2
10000	Pontebaud, c. France	30 0 0	17
10000	Port Phillip, c. Clunes	1 0 0	1 1/2
12000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.	1 0 0	3 1/2
1100	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	23
15000	Sweetland Green, c. California	4 0 0	3
50000	Victoria (London) (25000 £1 pd.)	20000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.		DIVIDEND MINES.	
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Bus. done.
130000	Almaden and Tiroto Consolidated, c. Mexico	1 0 0	—
50000	Anglo-Argentine, c. Argentina Republic	1 0 0	—
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. Victoria	0 11 0	—
100000	Anglo-Italian, c. Italy	1 7 6	—
20000	Arivaca, c. c. Arizona	2 10 0	—
20000	Australian United, c. Victoria	2 10 0	—
30000	Bellavista, c. Peru	0 15 0	—
60000	Braganza, c. Brazil	0 12 6	—
20000	Capula, c. Mexico	2 0 0	—
30000	Chontales, c. c. Nicaragua	5 0 0	—
100000	Comodoro Terrible, c. c. Colorado	0 10 0	—
100000	Cuba, c. c. Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 10 0	—
20000	Eberhard and Aurora, c. Nevada	10 0 0	—
100000	Eclipse, c. California	0 15 0	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	—
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada	1 15 0	—
150000	General Brazilian, c. (c. shares)	0 17 0	—
25000	Guerrero, c. Mexico (total cap. 60,000 shares of £1)	0 10 0	—
100000	Javali, c. Nicaragua	2 0 0	—
7927	Lustitana (Portugal)	2 0 0	—
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela	5 0 0	—
50000	New Rosario, c. Mexico	1 0 0	—
15000	Pacific, c. c. Nevada and California (and reduced)	7 0 0	—
50000	Pastorena United, c. Italy	3 0 0	—
100000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil	0 15 0	—
50000	Sao Vicente, Brazil	0 6 0	—
112500	Sierra Batters, c. California	2 0 0	—
60000	Sierra Nevada, c. White Pine, Nevada	5 0 0	—
40000	Tamarril, c. c. Peru (c. shares)	0 13 0	—
40000	Tuolumne, c. California	2 0 0	—
43174	United Mexican, c. Mexico	28 5 2	—
30000	Val Antigua, c. Italy	1 12 6	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—
45000	Yudanamutana, c. South Australia	3 0 0	—

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.		DIVIDEND MINES.	
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Bus. done.
12000	Ashtedon, c. Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	—
12000	Cae Gynon, c. Cardiganshire	5 0 0	—
1000	Carn Brea, c. c. Illogan	11 5 0	—
3000	Chanticleer, c. c. Illogan	7 11 0	—
3000	Chiverton Moor, c. Perranzabuloe	3 7 6	—
32700	Conroy, c. Montgomeryshire	3 0 0	—
512	East Basset, c. Redruth	40 0 0	—
6000	East Grenville, c. Camborne	4 13 0	—
1200	Fedw, c. Llandidloes	9 0 0	—
3000	Florida, c. Cardiganshire	3 0 0	—
6000	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, c. Flintshire	2 0 0	—
400	New Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	70 0 0	—
595	North Roskear, c. Camborne	63 19 0	—
5326	North Trekerby, c. St. Agnes	1 16 4	—
15000	Penryn, c. Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	—
12000	Plynnimmon, c. Llandidloes	2 5 0	—
1024	Rose and Chiverton United, c. Newlyn	8 0 0	—
6123	South Condurrow, c. c. Camborne	5 5 6	—
10000	Tan-y-Alit, c. Carnarvonshire	3 0 0	—
6000	West Basset, c. Llandidloes	2 10 0	—
2288	West Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 16 0	—
2000	West Stiperstones, c. Salop	1 0 0	—
12000	West Maria and Fortescue, c. Lamerston	3 13 0	—
12000	West Tan-y-Alit, c. c. Flint	1 0 0	—
6000	Wheal Agar, c. Illogan	8 6 0	—
512	Wheal Buller, c. Redruth	36 5 0	—
3385	Wheal Croft, c. Tavistock	3 15 6	—
2724	Wheal Grenville, c. Camborne	10 11 0	—
4095	Wheal Uny, c. c. Redruth	10 14 6	—

* Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those thus † have paid Dividend.

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NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Bus.
12000	Aberdaunant, c. Llandidloes	5 0 0	—
6000	Ambrose Lake, c. St. Neot	0 20 0	—
4000	Bedford Consols, c. Tavistock	3 2 6	—
4000	Bedford United, c. Tavistock	3 16 2	—
20000	Blaen Gwael, c. Cardigan	1 0 0	—
5000	Blue Hills, c. St. Agnes	7 0 0	—
1200	Bryn Gwyn, c. Mold	9 0 0	—
30000	Brynpostig, Montgomery	1 0 0	—
7500	Brynystwith, c. Cardigan	2 0 0	—
6000	Budnick Consols	0 14 4	—
6000	Bwrald Consols, c. Cardigan	3 5 0	1 1/2
30000	Caldock Beck, c. Llandidloes	1 17 6	—
6000	Capel Baulhaglo, c. Llandidloes	2 0 0	—
910	Caradon Consols, c. St. Cleer	33 16 0	—
4000	Cardigan Bay, c. Llandidloes	5 0 0	10
6000	Carn Camborne, c. Cambrn	3 2 6	—
3000	Cefn Brywno (lim. to £5)	3 0 0	—
6000	Cefn Consols, c. Llandidloes	5 0 0	1 1/2
3000	Chiverton Wheel, c. Cardigan	0 5 0	—
250	Conrad, c. St. Agnes	76 10 0	—
1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	15 8 0	—
50000	Crenver & Charles Abraham	2 0 0	—
4000	Cwm Ricket, c. Llandidloes	2 10 0	—
4000	Devon & Cornwall United	6 6 0	—
5000	Dolwen, c. Cardigan	0 10 0	—
30000	Dylife Consols, c. Llandidloes	1 0 0	—
2586	East Bottle Hill, c. Plynlimon	1 6 6	—
6000	East Carn, c. St. Agnes	5 19 6	—
4000	East Chiverton, c. Cardigan	3 18 0	—
4000	E. Gunnislake, c. St. Bed. c.	13 0 0	—
2048	East Hartree, c. Mendips	2 0 0	—
4096	E. New Wh. Lovell, c. Wend.	1 2 0	—
10000	East Parya U., c. Anglesea	2 0 0	—
350	East Plynlimon, c. Llandidloes	15 0 0	—
3640	East Providence, c. Lelant	7 6 9	—
5610	East Seton, c. Camborne	1 7 8	—
6000	East W.		